

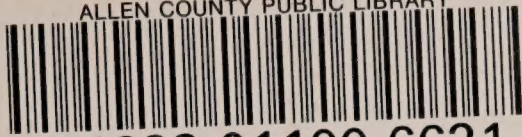


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GEORGE MASSA BASSETT

BASSETT

HE surname Bassett is of ancient Norman origin, and was transplanted into England by members of the family who accompanied William the Conqueror.

W. J. Saxton in his "History of the Bassett Family in England," states that it belonged to the Norman nobility, and points to the fact that the name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey (1066), which is the earliest list of Norman Chiefs. The name also appears on the Roll of Honor, where only the most valorous knights and Norman aristocrats who had distinguished themselves in battle are mentioned. On both these lists the name is spelled Basset, and not until the Fifteenth Century is it found in its present form, which since then has been in general use in England and America.

There is doubt as to whether the Christian name of the Basset who accompanied William the Conqueror to England is Osmond or Thurstine, but according to the English historian, Dugdale, it was undoubtedly Osmond, who was the father of

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Thurstine. The latter's name appears in the records for many years after the former's is no longer mentioned.

Thurstine Basset, the paternal ancestor of all the Bassets of England, rose to power and distinction at the time of the Conquest. His son, Ralph, was one of the first great justices of England with power to sit in any court in the land. He was a wise statesman and lawgiver, and from him descend the Lords Basset of Sapcote, Umberland and Tehidy, barons of manorial estates and members of Parliament.

WILLIAM BASSETT, immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1600, and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 4, 1667. He was a blacksmith and armorer, and an ardent follower of Rev. John Robinson, the Pilgrim pastor. To escape religious persecution, he left his home in Sandwich, Kent County, for Leyden, Holland, from where he took passage on the ill-fated ship "*Speedwell*" sister ship of the "*Mayflower*," which left for America in 1620. The "*Speedwell*" was obliged to put back into port because of her leaking condition, and a year later

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William Bassett sailed in the "*Fortune*," arriving in Plymouth, November 19, 1621.

He remained in Plymouth until 1638, becoming one of the foremost men in the community. His name is on the oldest Freeman's list in America, "The Names of the Freeman of Incorporation of Plymouth in New England," dated 1633. He served on the jury from 1635-36, and in 1637 was one of the volunteers who raised a company in Plymouth for service in the Pequot War.

In 1638-39 he removed to Duxbury, and the records of that time show that he was one of the leaders in the settlement. The tax lists rate him as one of the largest property owners. He was alternate deputy to the General Court with Captain Miles Standish in 1640-43-44-45. On October 28, 1640, he was one of three men appointed to lay out land grants on Greene's Harbour River, and he received a grant of one hundred acres at Beaver Pond.

The town of Duxbury was granted a plantation in 1645, which in 1656 was incorporated as Bridge-

BASSETT

water, and divided among fifty-four of the most prominent townsmen, who were called the original proprietors, and William Bassett received a lot of six acres.

At the time of his death, William Bassett was the owner of more than a thousand acres in Bridgewater. The invoice of his estate amounted to one hundred twenty-three pounds, two shillings and six pence, a considerable amount for the times. He is said to have been a highly cultured man, and to have owned one of the largest libraries in the colonies. His will is dated February 7, 1667.

William Bassett married (first), in England, Cecelia Leight. He married (second), August 13, 1611, in Leyden, Margaret Oldham. He married (third) Widow Elizabeth (Tilden) Lapham. She died in Bridgewater about 1650.

("One Bassett Family in America," Buell Burdette Bassette—"Report of First Bassett Family Association, September 9, 1897")

JOSEPH BASSETT, son of William and Elizabeth (Tilden) Lapham Bassett, was born in Plymouth in

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1635, and died in Bridgewater in 1712. He learned the blacksmith trade from his father, and took over his shop in Bridgewater.

The town records abound with references to him. On April 15, 1664, he was chosen to lay out highways and on September 6, 1665, "to lay out common meddows." He was sworn in as constable of Bridgewater, June 1, 1669, and was selected Surveyor of Highways, June 7, 1670. On June 11, 1680, he was one of ten men chosen to build and maintain a "good, substantiall horse bridge over the River." This was known for many years as Pope's Bridge. He participated in the Tuticut purchase, February 5, 1705.

Joseph Bassett married (first), in 1658, Mary Lapham, his stepsister. She died in 1676. He married (second), October 16, 1677, Martha Hobart, daughter of Edmund Hobart, and niece of Reverend Peter Hobart. She died in Norton, Massachusetts, March 14, 1716.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM BASSETT, son of Joseph and Mary (Lapham) Bassett, was born about 1667 in Bridge-

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water, where he died in 1734. He was also a prominent man in the community as shown by the town records, which, however, do not state his occupation. He was chosen Surveyor of Highways in 1720-21, and the tax lists show that he was the owner of considerable property in Bridgewater.

William Bassett married (first), June 14, 1693, Sarah Sweetland. She was born in 1674, and died April 13, 1703. He married (second), June 23, 1703, Widow Mary Bump of Middleboro, Massachusetts. He married (third), February 19, 1718-19, Mary Mahurin of Bridgewater.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM BASSETT, son of William and Sarah (Sweetland) Bassett, was born in Bridgewater, March 11, 1694, and died in Norton, Massachusetts, November 19, 1783. He grew to manhood in Bridgewater and moved to Norton about 1713. He was one of the largest land owners in Norton, where he operated a tannery. A deed, dated January 4, 1780, shows that he sold to his grandson, Isaac Bassett, "for one thousand pounds, one piece of five acres, one

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piece of thirty acres, and one-half acre of cedar swamp, together with all buildings, the tan yard, and other lands." His will is dated January 5, 1780.

William Bassett married (first), March 18, 1718, Mary Crossman, daughter of Samuel Crossman of Taunton, Massachusetts. She was born in Taunton in 1695. He married (second), August 25, 1737, Thankful Briggs of Norton. He married (third), August 7, 1747, Penelope Brintnal of Norton, who was born July 28, 1732.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM BASSETT, son of William and Mary (Crossman) Bassett, was born June 5, 1726, in Norton, where he died December 13, 1776. He was a tanner and a farmer, and held the offices of tithingman and warden in 1765. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War a short time before his death. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to two hundred ninety-five pounds, seven shillings and seven pence. He also owned several pieces of property in Norton, and a tract of forty acres, which he bought from his father, February 26, 1756. The

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deed states that the consideration was forty pounds and includes "use of tan yard."

William Bassett married, March 16, 1748, Lydia Fisher of Norton, who died in 1818. They were the parents of eight sons. One of these, Massa, born September 20, 1757, was killed in the Revolution, and each of his seven brothers named one of their sons after him.

(Ibid.)

SAMUEL BASSETT, son of William and Lydia (Fisher) Bassett, was born in Norton, March 1, 1754, and died in Keene, New Hampshire, November 8, 1834. He was one of the company of thirty patriots who marched from Keene under Captain Isaac Wyham, April 21, 1775. He is listed as a "fifer" in Captain Stiles' Company at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded by a musket-shot. His wound proved slight, and he rejoined his company, then in the regiment of Colonel Paul Dudley Sergeant. He was honorably discharged at the close of the year, and immediately reenlisted in the company of Captain John Houghton of Keene, Baldwin's

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Regiment, which marched in September, 1776, to reinforce Washington's Army. He took part in the Battle of White Plains, and was honorably discharged in December of that year. He then returned home to marry, but in May, 1777, joined the company of Captain Davis Howlett of Keene, Nichol's Regiment, which marched to the relief of Ticonderoga. He served one month and ten days, and then returned home.

In 1818 a controversy about General Putnam's participation in the Battle of Bunker Hill arose and many affidavits were taken pro and con. Captain Samuel Bassett made a statement in the New Hampshire "*Sentinel*" of June 27, 1818, which, together with a postscript by the editor, is herewith quoted in full.

"I certify that I belonged to Capt. Stiles' Company in Stark's Regiment. That on Friday evening (the day before the battle of Bunker's, or Breed's Hill) I was detached with Capt. Stiles and half of his company, on 'Temple's Guard,' i. e., to guard the house and effects of Robert Temple, a Tory, and that we were not relieved

BASSETT

until 10 o'clock the next day, when we were ordered to Medford for refreshments, then to repair to ploughed hill, near the Neck, and there wait for orders. We arrived here about half past two, or a few moments before the general fire took place. In about fifteen minutes, General Putnam came in full gallop from the Neck, to Captain Stiles, and addressed the troops, with 'Up my brave boys, for God's sake, we drive them!' On this Captain Stiles immediately led his men, Indian file, over the Neck, and soon arrived at Breed's Hill. There can be no mistake here. Captain Stiles, and I presume every man in his company, knew General Putnam by sight perfectly well. General Putnam's activity and intrepidity gave us new life, and it was not many minutes before we were near the fort. At any rate I arrived in season to receive a flesh wound in the thigh, after discharging five or six rounds, and several minutes elapsed after this, before the general retreat took place."

SAMUEL BASSETT.

Postscript:

"Mr. Bassett is a respectable citizen of this town, and has been known as such by the inhabitants for at least forty years."

BASSETT

Upon his return Samuel Bassett was elected captain of the local militia. He was a master builder and carpenter, and active in church and civic affairs throughout his life. At a meeting held in February, 1785, he bought "Pew 7, for 10 pounds" as his seat "in the new Meeting House," and on October 9, 1788, when the town "voted to seat the new Meeting House," he was a member of the building committee. He served as tithingman from 1814 until the office was abolished in 1830, and also as one of the first selectmen of Keene, in 1818. On a map of Keene made in 1800, his home is given as Number 59, near the center of the town.

Samuel Bassett married, in May, 1777, Martha Belding, daughter of Samuel Belding of Swanzey, New Hampshire. She died in Keene, June 19, 1842.

("A History of the Town of Keene
from 1732-1874," S. G. Griffin, 1904
— "First Church Records of Keene")

MASSA BASSETT, son of Captain Samuel and Martha (Belding) Bassett, was born in Keene, January 24, 1783, and died in Eden, December 5, 1867. He came to Eden in the Spring of 1808, and

BASSETT

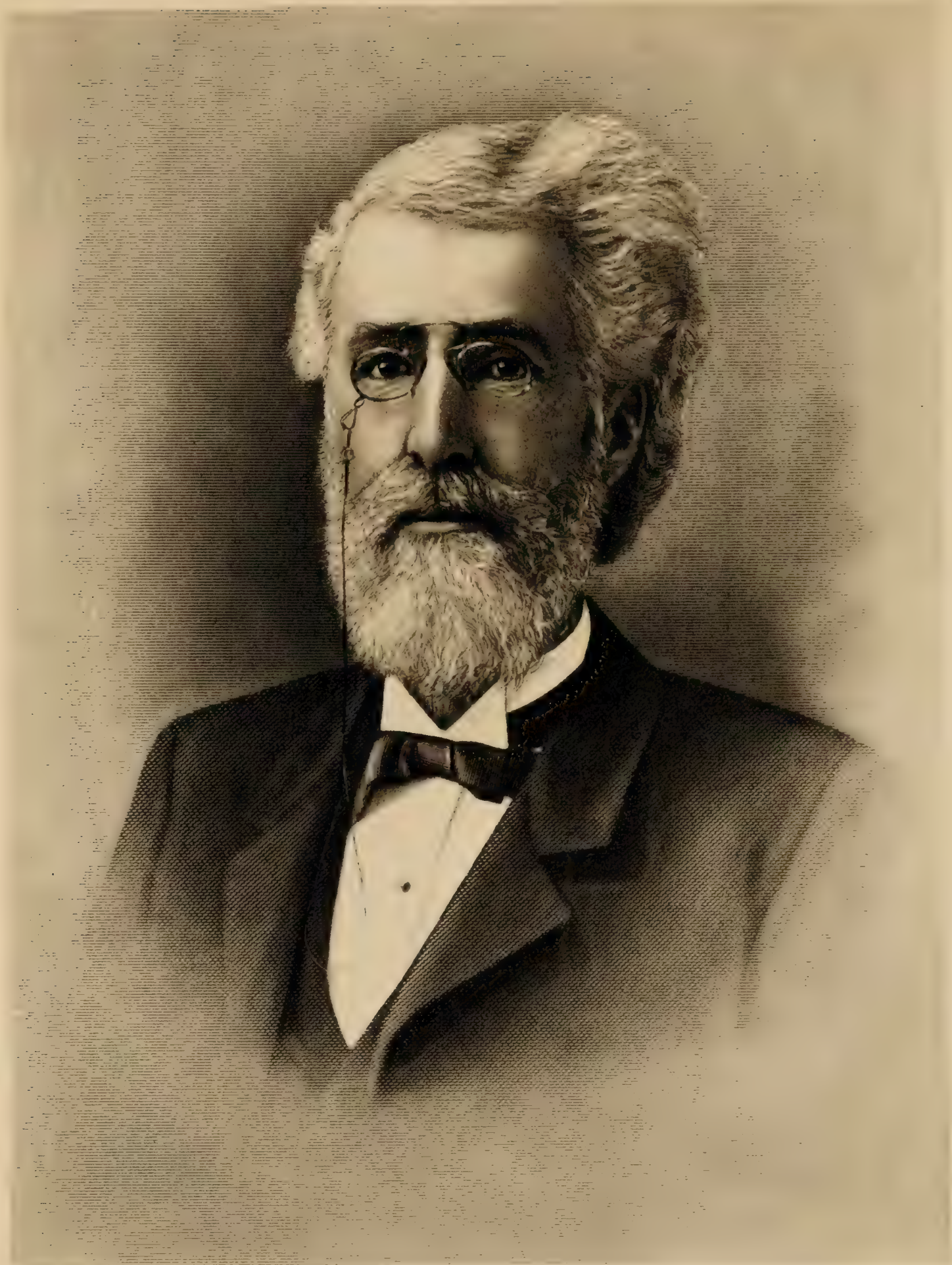
bought a farm near the western border of the town, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was active in town affairs and served several years as town clerk.

He married, in 1808, Catharine Kingsbury, daughter of Solomon and Ruth (Kingsbury) Kingsbury of Walpole, Massachusetts. She was born in Walpole, October 20, 1783, and died in Eden, April 1, 1858.

(Ibid. — "Gazeteer and Business Directory of Lamoille and Orleans Counties, Vermont, for 1883-84" — "A History of Walpole, Massachusetts, from Earliest Times," Isaac Newton Lewis, 1905—"Walpole Vital Records to Year 1850")

GEORGE BASSETT, son of Massa and Catharine (Kingsbury) Bassett, was born February 14, 1810, in Eden, where he died January 4, 1878. He was one of the most successful farmers in his section, and one of the largest landowners. He was active in town affairs, and frequently elected to town offices.

George Bassett married, in 1833, Achsa Adams, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Adams of Eden. She



J. M. Bassett

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was born August 2, 1814, in Eden where she died August 11, 1871.

(Ibid. — Town Records
of Eden, Vermont)

JOSEPH MASSA BASSETT, son of George and Achsa (Adams) Bassett, was born in Eden, August 31, 1834, and died in Paris, France, September 12, 1906. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district school until he was sixteen, when he obtained employment as clerk in the local general store, and thus began an eminently successful business career.

In 1854 Mr. Bassett came to Worcester and secured a position as bookkeeper with the then well known woolen firm of Willard, Williams and Company, later the F. Willard Company, and still later Bickford and Lombard. Mr. Bassett remained with this concern, through its reorganization, until 1862, and during that time became fully versed in all branches of the woolen business.

In 1862 he became a partner in the woolen machinery manufacturing firm of E. C. Cleveland

BASSETT

and Company, from which he withdrew in 1870 to form a partnership with R. A. M. Johnson, under the firm name Johnson and Bassett Company. This venture was a marked success from the very beginning. The firm was the first to introduce self-operating heads for jacks and also brought out the self-operating woolen mule. Many valuable improvements in automatic woolen machinery were made and marketed by Johnson and Bassett, and the firm became nationally known for its contributions to the industry. When Mr. Johnson died in 1880, Mr. Bassett purchased his interest from his estate and continued to operate the business alone until 1892, when his son, George Massa Bassett, was admitted as a partner.

Joseph Massa Bassett was a leading figure in the woolen industry for many years, and the products of Johnson and Bassett Company became known in spinning mills in all sections of the country as the best on the market. Mr. Bassett was active in the affairs of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers and other organizations identified with the

BASSETT

industry. He was a Republican, but in no sense of the word a politician or office-seeker. Deeply interested in educational advancement, he did, however, consent to serve as a member of the Worcester School Board, and for six years rendered valuable service to that body. Mr. Bassett was a member of the Home Market Club and the Commonwealth Club of Worcester.

In later life he gradually turned the affairs of Johnson and Bassett Company over to his son, and indulged his desire for travel. He visited every important city in this country, Mexico and abroad, and was on one of his customary European tours when death overtook him in Paris.

Joseph Massa Bassett married, April 16, 1857, Elizabeth Alden Kennan, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Kennan. She was born in Eden, Vermont, June 8, 1833, and died in Worcester, November 21, 1903.

Children:

- (1) George Massa, of whom further.



Arthur J. Bassett

BASSETT

- (2) Arthur Joseph, born in Worcester, June 29, 1868; married, July 22, 1897, Mary Edith Burleigh, daughter of Charles Hartwell and Emily (Gray) Burleigh. She was born May 5, 1875.

Child:

- (1) Senath, born August 14, 1898; married, July 1, 1922, Charles Sawyer Turpin, son of Francis Blair and Isabel (Sawyer) Turpin of Hingham, Massachusetts. He was born April 18, 1891.

Children:

- (i) Senath, born April 14, 1923.
- (ii) Charles Sawyer, Jr., twin, born January 6, 1925.
- (iii) George Bassett, twin, born January 6, 1925.
- (iv) Peterfield Burleigh, born June 23, 1931.

("History of Worcester and Its People," Charles Nutt, 1919 — "Men of Progress in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," 1896 — Family data)



Georn, Bassett

BASSETT

GEORGE MASSA BASSETT, son of Joseph Massa and Elizabeth Alden (Kennan) Bassett, was born November 3, 1864, in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he died November 14, 1929. He was educated in private and public schools in Worcester and graduated from the Worcester High School, 1882, and from Amherst College in 1886. He then entered the firm of Johnson and Bassett Company, founded by his father in 1870.

Starting his business career with a successful family concern was a great advantage to Mr. Bassett, but it by no means lessened his determination to succeed on his own account. He applied himself to mastering the practical side as well as the technical end of wool spinning machinery production, and was thoroughly familiar with every detail when he was admitted as a partner in 1892, and fully equipped to take over the duties of managing director of Johnson and Bassett Company, when his father retired in 1898. For more than thirty years Mr. Bassett ably guided the affairs of the company and became an important figure in the textile industry in

BASSETT

Worcester, as well as throughout the country. He acquired an enviable reputation as a manufacturer, businessman and banker, but his record as an employer was no less remarkable. He was invariably kind and considerate to his employees and took a personal interest in their problems. For that reason labor trouble was practically unknown in the Johnson and Bassett Company, and the name became synonymous with justice and fair dealing.

Connected with important business interests since youth, Mr. Bassett naturally assumed a leading position in financial affairs. He became an Incorporator and Trustee of the Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank in 1907, a Member of the Board of Investment in 1910, and Vice-President in 1917. Upon the death of John H. Coes in 1922, he was elected President and held this office until his death. He was also a Director of the Mechanics National Bank of Worcester. The resolutions herein quoted and adopted by these banks express the fact that his associate officials and board members fully realized how much the growth and prosperity of their respec-

BASSETT

tive institutions were due to his untiring efforts and intelligent guidance.

Mr. Bassett was also interested in many other enterprises as a stockholder and director, but, in spite of the time his widespread business affairs demanded, he never neglected his civic duties as one of Worcester's most public spirited citizens. He took an active interest in the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and in the affairs of the Republican party, local, state and nationwide. He was a member of the First Unitarian Church and a liberal contributor to church and community charities.

As a clubman, Mr. Bassett was extremely popular. He held membership in the Worcester Club, the Tatnuck Club, the Quinsigamond Boat Club and the Commonwealth Club, all of Worcester, as well as the Country Club of Brookline, the University Club and the New York Club of New York. He became widely known as an expert billiard and card player. In his youth when whist was the favorite card game he achieved a wide reputation as a player, and when Cavendish, the Englishman then considered one of

BASSETT

the world's authorities on whist, came to this country, Mr. Bassett accompanied him on a tour on which they played exhibition games in the principal cities of the East. He was also an accomplished musician and did much to promote interest in and appreciation of music.

The many eulogies and tributes to George Massa Bassett, and the sincere and concise editorial in the "*Worcester Gazette*" is indicative of the high regard in which he was held, and of his worth to his native city.

"*Worcester Gazette*," November 15, 1929.

"The death of George M. Bassett removes an honored citizen of Worcester, a man of the type of which we like to think as being truly representative of the old New England stock at its best. Mr. Bassett's ancestry traces back to the very beginning of this commonwealth and nation. In the list of his forefathers appear many of the most honorable names in the history of America.

"To this high tradition Mr. Bassett proved himself ever loyal. A cultured and kindly gentleman, a keen and able business man, upright

BASSETT

in all his dealings, was George Bassett. It is difficult to conceive of the business and social life of Worcester without him, so many and varied were his activities.

"His inevitable reward was the warm regard of his fellow citizens. This community is saddened by his going."

The following resolutions were adopted at the time of Mr. Bassett's death.

FROM THE WORCESTER MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

"This annual meeting of the Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank is held in the shadow of sorrow occasioned by the recent death of its president. The incorporators desire to place on the records of the bank an expression of appreciation of his services and of deep regret that he has been separated from this work.

"George Massa Bassett, the son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth A. Bassett, was born on November 3, 1864, and died on November 14, 1929. His home always was in Worcester, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school. He was in the Class of 1886 at Amherst College. Among other members of

BASSETT

that class were Robert J. Lansing, late Secretary of State, Allen T. Treadway, now and for many years Congressman from the Berkshire District, William F. Whiting, the successor of Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, Milo H. Gates, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Clyde Fitch, the notable American dramatist, and Robert A. Woods, founder of the South End House and eminent among social workers. On leaving college Mr. Bassett entered the business of manufacturing spinning machinery, in which his father was engaged and of which the son in due time became the owner. He conducted it with conspicuous and increasing prosperity as long as he lived. He was elected an incorporator and trustee of this institution in January, 1907, a member of the board of investment on October 3, 1910, and a vice-president on January 8, 1917. His business sagacity and his skill in these positions, combined with his standing in the community for character and integrity, caused him to be chosen president on April 10, 1922, in immediate succession to the late John H. Coes. For a little more than seven and one-half years he served as the chief executive. He steadily developed power to conduct the bank as president. His administration has been marked by healthful growth of the institution in strength, resources, deposits and confi-

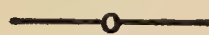
BASSETT

dence on the part of the public of this vicinity. He gave faithful and unstinted attention to his duties. He studied the problems of the bank with thoroughness; he solved them with wisdom. He strove to arouse to greater activity the interest of the trustees in the welfare of the bank, and to stimulate a keener appreciation of their responsibilities. It was his aim to disclose to his associates at their quarterly meetings the general principles and such details of the management of the bank as would enable them better to understand its affairs. His discussions at those meetings of the general business situation as affecting savings banks were illuminating and helpful. They disclosed a comprehensive grasp of finance, a mastery of the obligations resting upon savings banks in the present state of society, and a full realization of their opportunities for service to the community. He was at once conservative and progressive. He held fast to all that experience had proved to be of value, and was open-minded to adopt that which promised wider benefit to the public. Soon after he became president, this bank enlarged its activities by becoming an agent for savings bank life insurance. The plan then adopted has demonstrated its usefulness by affording to the people of this neighborhood the opportunity for life insurance under the conditions of stability and economy

BASSETT

inherent in savings bank management. He was proud to maintain in the modern days the tradition of this bank that its president receives no salary.

"The directness, frankness and sincerity of his methods made the transaction of business with him a pleasure. His attitude invited confidence; his capacity commanded respect; his success won admiration. We trusted him while he lived; we mourn him now that he has gone. Regard for his memory arouses anew our fealty to the institution to which he was so loyal."



FROM THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK OF WORCESTER

"With sorrow we record the sudden death of George M. Bassett which occurred on November fourteenth.

"It removes from this Board one who has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Bank and watched its progress with much satisfaction. He was elected a Director, January 10, 1899. Successful in business, upright and fair in his dealings with others, he won for himself an enviable record and a position in the community in which he lived that entitled him to the respect and high regard of his associates and those with

BASSETT

whom he came in contact.

"Quiet and unassuming in manner, he enjoyed the association of his many friends and derived much pleasure from the social hours that he spent with them.

"Generous without ostentation, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand in time of need.

"We shall miss his constant attendance at our meetings and the companionship that has extended over a long period of years.

"Our sincerest sympathy is tendered to his widow in her great bereavement."

George Massa Bassett married, November 7, 1888, Cora Louise Richards, born September 6, 1865, daughter of Seth and Louise (Todd) Richards of Worcester. They were the parents of one son, Paul Richards, who died in infancy.

(Ibid. — Family data)






Bennett

Arms: Per bend dancettee argent and sable, a bend
between two martlets counter-charged.

JOHN HARRINGTON BENNETT

BENNETT

HE surname Bennett, variously spelled Bennet, Bennit and Bennitt, is said to be derived from the Latin benedictus. There is a legend that the early Bennetts performed the functions of exorcists; that is, by the imposing of hands and sprinkling of holy water, they were, thereby, able to cast out evil spirits from those who were thought to be so afflicted. The Bennetts of Wiltshire, one of the oldest families in England, had the motto "Benedictus qui toluit crucem," "Blessed be he who has borne the cross," on their coat-of-arms.

First mention of the name is found in 1619, when a tomb, bearing the inscription "Here lyeth the bodies of Richard Bennett and Ellis Barry, hys wife, the first founders of this Chapel," was discovered in a chapel at Yoguhal, an Irish seaport. Tradition has it that the Bennetts came to England with William the Conqueror, but it was not until the beginning of the Thirteenth Century that the family assumed an important place in English history. The aforementioned Wiltshire branch was founded by John

BENNETT

Bennett, who was sheriff of Wilts, 1219-20, and from then until 1600 the name occurs frequently. The "Dictionary of English Biography," published that year, includes sketches of twenty-eight Bennetts, all of repute as historians, theologians, physicians, lawyers and poets. A descendant of the Bennetts of County Middlesex, who became Earl of Tankerville, was Lord Mayor of London in 1603.

It is natural that a family so numerous and widespread in England should be well represented in the earliest emigrations to America. Bennetts were among the first settlers of Charlestown and Lancaster, Massachusetts, playing an important part as office-holders and men of property. During the Revolutionary War the name is prominent in Massachusetts records of enlisted men, which show that twenty Bennetts, thirty Bennits, nineteen Bennitts and nine Bennets saw active service in that conflict.

("Genealogical and Personal Memoirs
of Eastern Massachusetts," 1908)

JOHN BENNETT, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1632. He came to America as a young

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man and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he met his death by drowning in 1674. According to a family tradition he was of noble birth and disinherited because he married beneath his rank. This is undoubtedly true as it is known that he brought with him to this country a court costume, which was in the possession of his descendants for several generations.

John Bennett is listed as an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1659. He was related to George Bennett, one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who was a deputy to the General Court in 1630. Descendants of John Bennett became prominent in Lancaster, and, according to land records, had large property interests there and in Charlestown.

John Bennett married, about 1659, Mary, surname unknown.

(“Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County, Massachusetts, 1907)

JAMES BENNETT, son of John and Mary Bennett, was born in Charlestown, May 31, 1660. He settled in Roxbury, but returned to Lancaster, where he was

BENNETT

engaged in farming and respected for his thrift and industry. The date of his death is unknown.

James Bennett married Elizabeth Tarbell. She was born in 1656, and died July 25, 1684.

(Ibid.)

JAMES BENNETT, son of James and Elizabeth (Tarbell) Bennett, was born December 11, 1681. He lived at various times in Roxbury, Lancaster, Groton and Reading, where he was married March 23, 1703. The name of his wife is not of record nor the date of his death.

(Ibid.)

JAMES BENNETT, son of James Bennett, was born in 1704 in Groton, where he died about 1775. He was a prosperous farmer and raised a family of seven sons and two daughters. His sons were among the pioneer settlers of Billerica and Burlington, Massachusetts.

James Bennett married Elizabeth Dodge.

(Ibid.)

THOMAS BENNETT, son of James and Elizabeth (Dodge) Bennett, was born in Groton, in 1750,

BENNETT

and died in Woburn in 1820. He was a soldier in the Revolution and served as private in Captain Timothy Wayne's Company. He was one of eight Massachusetts men who started home on foot from Newburgh, New York, and one of two who reached their destination. He was a farmer and lived at various times in Groton, Burlington and Woburn.

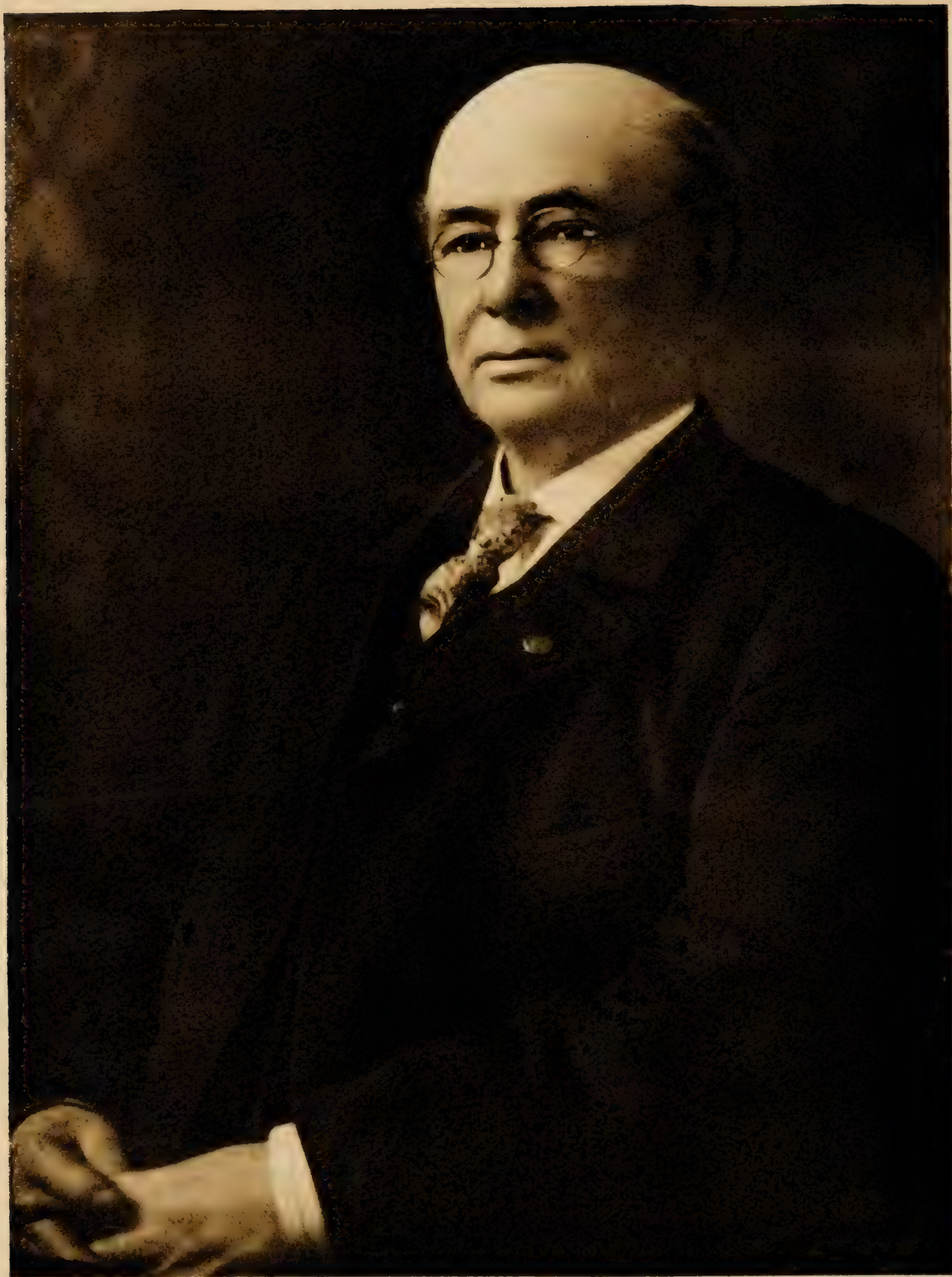
Thomas Bennett married, June 21, 1776, Mary Smith.

(Ibid.)

JONATHAN SMITH BENNETT, son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Bennett, was born March 6, 1798, in Groton, where he died February 16, 1859. He was a carpenter and spent his entire life in Groton, where he lived on the Bennett homestead established by his grandfather.

Jonathan Smith Bennett married, in 1824, Miranda Whittemore Harrington, daughter of Seneca Harrington of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. She was born March 4, 1803, and died January 12, 1868.

(Ibid.)



John W. Bennett

BENNETT

JOHN HARRINGTON BENNETT, son of Jonathan Smith and Miranda Whittemore (Harrington) Bennett, was born in Groton, December 9, 1845, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 20, 1920. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, and, as was the custom in rural communities, assisted his father with farm duties in his spare time. From boyhood he was of a mechanical turn of mind with much natural ability, and as soon as he had served his apprenticeship he was a skilled workman and first class mechanic and, as such, had no difficulty in finding employment. He worked in various shops for several years, gaining much practical and technical experience, and constantly saving in order to reach his goal — a business of his own.

In 1888 with the modest capital of five hundred dollars, he came to Worcester and opened a small shop on Park Avenue. His financial resources were small, but he was rich in confidence in his own ability and determination to succeed. These attributes were taxed to the utmost in the first few trying years of

BENNETT

his venture, but he never allowed himself to become discouraged. As the excellence of his metal products became better known, his business grew and his plant was enlarged from year to year. Before the turn of the century his shop on Park Avenue was too small and as further expansion was necessary the plant was moved to 380 Chandler Street, and the name of the firm became the Bay State Stamping Company. From a small beginning, employing but a few hands, the company grew until, at the time of Mr. Bennett's death, more than one hundred were employed, and the Bay State Stamping Company was rated as one of the important manufacturing industries in Worcester. In keeping with the high standards of its founder, the factory has become nationally known for the superiority of its products, and Mr. Bennett's policy of quality first, from which he never deviated, has been scrupulously observed under the capable management of his widow and son, who succeeded him as owners.

While much of Mr. Bennett's success was due to initiative and enterprise, it might not have been

BENNETT

possible without his inventive ability. No doubt there were many small machine shops in the city at the time whose owners were equally hard-working; but that which made the Bay State Stamping Company successful was Mr. Bennett's genius along mechanical lines. He invented, patented and manufactured on a large scale hundreds of articles made of sheet metal. The Bennett handy oil and grease cups, self-closing oil cups and ferrules, etc., which were in a large measure the outstanding factors in the rapid growth and prosperity of the Bay State Stamping Company during Mr. Bennett's lifetime have reached much larger proportions since his death. His invention of the Bennett self-closing oil hole cover has made his name familiar throughout the country, as has the Bennett handy top oil cup with its special attached top and direct passage to the bearing. All of these devices have contributed much towards keeping the wheels of industry moving smoothly. The Bennett emery wheel dresser and the Bennett turning tool for turning and shaping emery wheels are further evidence of Mr. Bennett's genius. The latter was the first practical tool of its kind and

BENNETT

is now universally adopted for the purpose for which it was designed. Mr. Bennett had the great satisfaction of seeing many of his inventions successfully placed on the market and of watching the rapidly growing demand for his products, as well as to enjoy the well-merited pecuniary reward for his years of endeavor.

A worthy descendant of notable Revolutionary ancestors, he responded to his country's call at the beginning of the Civil War, and enlisted in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. This regiment won fame as the first New England Regiment to go to the defense of Washington, and Mr. Bennett, who participated in that action, took justifiable pride in this fact. He was an active and honored member of George H. Ward Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, and maintained a keen interest in the organization until his death.

As a man who had worked at and risen from the bench, and as a manufacturer employing hundreds of people, he was familiar with every phase of the labor situation. His interest in this question dated

BENNETT

from the beginning of his industrial career. While a journeyman machinist he joined the Knights of Labor General Assembly, District of Massachusetts, and later became a member of the General Assembly of the United States. He was master workman of the local assembly, and while at the head of this organization, then one of the strongest labor units in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he initiated three hundred new members in one night. His intimate association with the rank and file made him a kind and understanding employer, ever on the lookout to better working conditions in his own shop. To each of his employees he was first the friend, then the employer, and it would be hard to say in which capacity he was more respected.

Mr. Bennett was well-known in fraternal and manufacturing organizations. He was a member of Iroquois Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; the Worcester Chamber of Commerce; the Worcester Metal Trades Association; the Worcester Credit Men's Association and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

BENNETT

John Harrington Bennett married (first), August 15, 1866, Georgianna Wiggins, daughter of Frank P. and Henrietta (Bean) Wiggins of Freedom, Maine. She was born in Freedom, Maine, March 15, 1850, and died in Worcester, July 26, 1899.

Children:

- (1) Conrad Rosemere, born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 29, 1869; died in Worcester, March 1, 1927; married, June 30, 1902, Katherine Isabelle Moreau, born May 22, 1874.

Children:

- (I) Helen Frances, born June 13, 1903; married, February 14, 1931, Berthier Warren Richardson, born August 20, 1900.
- (II) Stephen Wiggins, born July 14, 1909; married, April 15, 1934, Sarah Murphy, born October 19, 1912.

Children:

- (i) Edward Conrad, born May 24, 1935.
- (ii) Grace Marie, born December 27, 1937.

BENNETT

(iii) Stephen Wiggins, Jr., born March 9, 1939.

(2) Edith Evelyne, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 28, 1871; married, June 14, 1894, Robert Leach Smythe Whittemore, born October 27, 1869.

Children:

(I) Earle Bennett, born July 28, 1901; married, August 29, 1925, Lorenia Rabidou, born February 5, 1900.

(II) Mary, born March 20, 1908; married, August 31, 1938, Stanley Grant Capman, born May 23, 1908.

Child:

(i) William Robert, born July 27, 1939.

(3) Florence Newell, who died in infancy.

John Harrington Bennett married (second), October 21, 1903, Celia Ellen Doane, daughter of Bradley John and Ellen Harriet (Randall) Doane of Bakersfield, Vermont. (*See Doane Line.*)



Helia E Bennett

BENNETT

Celia Ellen (Doane) Bennett was born in Bakersfield, Vermont, September 10, 1874, and was educated at Brigham Academy in Bakersfield, and at the Fond du Lac Business College in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. She entered the employ of the Bay State Stamping Company in Worcester in 1903 as bookkeeper and stenographer, and became thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business in which she was later to play an important part.

Upon her marriage to the owner, John Harrington Bennett, she gave her full time to her home duties and social obligations, but maintained a keen interest in the affairs of her husband's concern. At the time of his death in 1920, she was well equipped to take over its management, and she has successfully operated the company as its treasurer and general manager ever since. She is now assisted by her son and daughter, who with her carry on the traditions and policies established by the founder of the Bay State Stamping Company.

Mrs. Bennett occupies a unique position in the business world, being one of the few women actively

BENNETT

engaged in the management of a large and important concern. She is well known as a keen, capable business executive, and under her leadership the company has grown and prospered. A woman of charming personality, she is prominent in social circles in Worcester, and active in private and organized charitable work. One can pay her no greater compliment than to say that she is "carrying on" for John Harrington Bennett as he would have her do.

Children:

- (1) Ruth Lucille, born in Worcester, February 2, 1905. Attended Bancroft School, Wheaton College and the Katharine Gibbs School; now associated in business with her mother. She married, July 11, 1936, Marcus Alyn Wells, born June 28, 1904. No children.
- (2) John Doane, born in Worcester, February 18, 1906. Attended South High School of Worcester, Westminster School in Simsbury, Connecticut, and Lehigh University, from which he graduated in 1931. He is associated with his mother in the Bay State Stamping Company. He married, April 24, 1935, May Eugenia Richardson, born December 14, 1900.

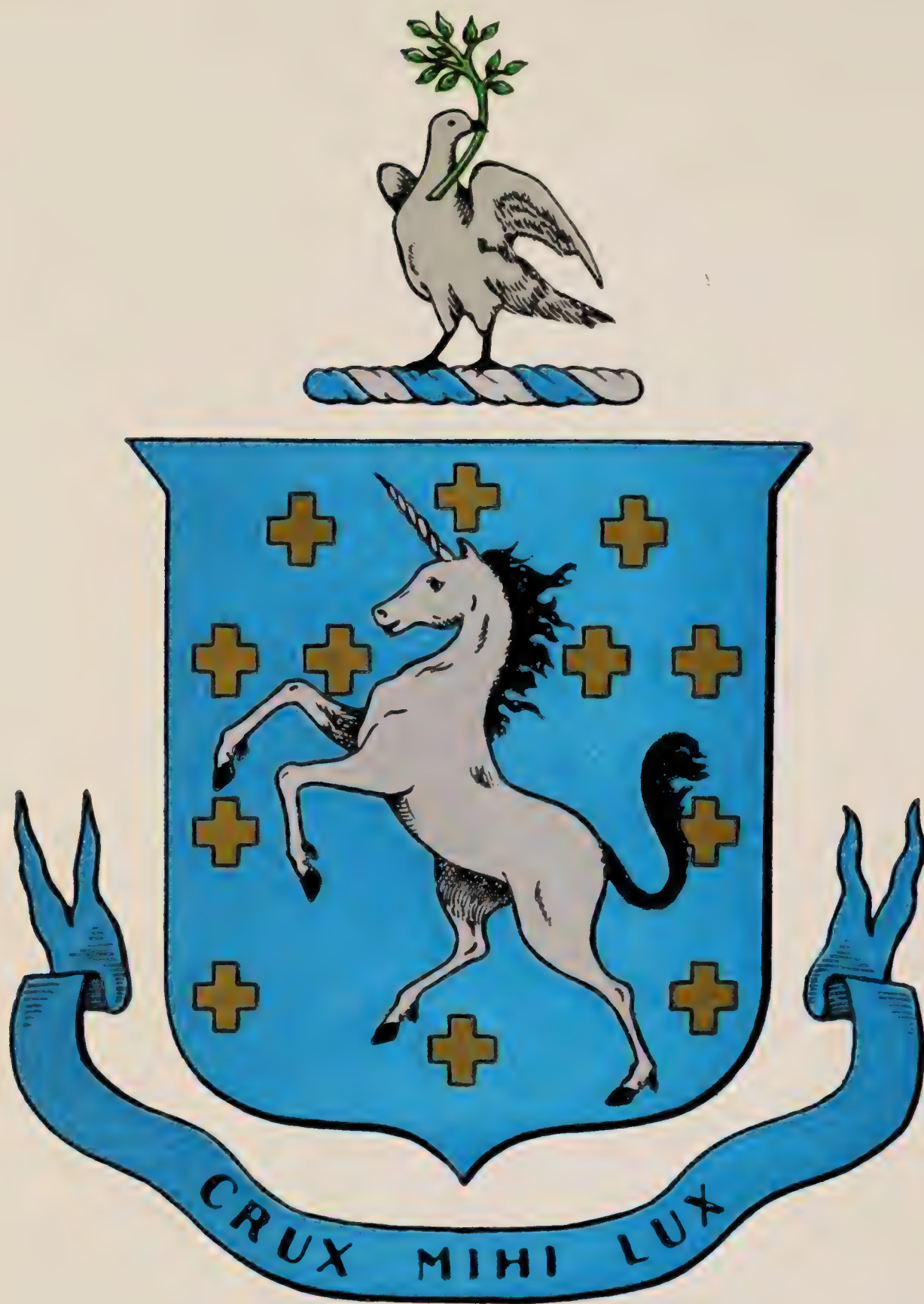
BENNETT

Children:

- (I) John Doane, Jr., born January 29, 1936.
- (II) Richard Herbert, born December 22, 1938.

(Ibid. — "Worcester County, A Narrative History," 1934 — "History of Massachusetts Industries," 1930 — "Encyclopedia of American Biography," 1925—Family data)






Doane

Arms: Azure, crusily or, a unicorn saliant argent.

Crest: A dove proper, holding in the beak an olive branch
vert.

Motto: Crux mihi lux.

DOANE

HE surname Doane is of ancient origin, and said to be derived from "Dune" which means a fortress or stronghold. In manuscripts and parish records of Cheshire, England, during the reign of King John, 1199-1216, it appears frequently and with various spellings such as Done, Donne, Dourn and Downe. Richard Done is the first of the name of whom authentic record is found. His seat was Utkinton Hall in Cheshire. His son, Henry, married Joanna, fourth daughter of Richard de Kyngslie of Cheshire, during the reign of Henry III, 1216-1272. With this marriage the noble office of Master Forester to the Earl of Chester came into the Done family, and the forester's horn granted to Henry Done as an emblem of his rank remained in possession of his descendants in Cheshire until the turn of the Twentieth Century.

The Dones in time became one of the most powerful families of Cheshire, where the noted forest of Delamere was a favorite hunting spot for the English monarchs. King James the First is known to have stopped at Utkinton Hall in 1617 when Sir

DOANE

John Done, who was knighted at the time, was his host. The following account of this famous visit has been handed down. "Sir John Done's well pleasing service to his majesty, while taking his pleasure in the forest of Delamere, when this Gentleman being chief Forester and Keeper has ordered so wisely and contentfully His Highness' sports, that he honored him with knighthood and graced his house at Utkinton with his royal presence."

The Dones intermarried with other great families of Cheshire, notably the Venables, spoken of as "a race of warriors." Richard Done, of the third generation to hold Utkinton Hall, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Venable in 1270. Sir John Done married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey. A medallion wallpiece, representing Sir John in the costume worn during the reign of King James I, and inscribed "Omnia Mei Dona Dei," may still be seen in the parish church in Taporley, as well as two Done marble monuments. One is the figure of Mrs. Mary Crewe, daughter of Sir John and Dorothy (Wilbraham) Done, and the

DOANE

other that of her sister, Jane Done. Upon the death of Sir John Done in 1630, the direct male line terminated and the forestership came to his oldest daughter, Jane, on whose death in 1662 it passed to the Crewe family in right of Mary, second daughter of Sir John.

Authorities believe that the immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, who spelled his name Doane, was of the ancient Done family of Cheshire, although there is a tradition that he came from Wales. It is known, however, that the Cheshire Dones spread into Shropshire and other counties and from there into Wales. Further confirmation of the Cheshire theory is found in Ormerod's statement that Sir John Done of Cheshire, during the troublous times of the Seventeenth Century, adopted the cause of Parliament and the Presbyterian faith which makes it highly probable that his descendants sought political and religious freedom in the New World.

("The Doane Family, Deacon John Doane, Doctor John Doane and Their Descendants, With Notes From English Families Of The Name," Boston, 1902)

DOANE

DEACON JOHN DOANE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1590, and died in Eastham, Massachusetts, February 21, 1685. He was in partnership with John Atwood, a prominent business man of London who came to Plymouth in 1635 and became assistant to the Governor and treasurer of the Colony in 1641. The exact date of John Doane's arrival in America is not known, but a notice of the death of his daughter, Abigail (Doane) Lothrop, in the "*New England Weekly Journal*" states:

"Her father John Doane and his wife came to Plymouth in 1630, and she was born there the next year."

Plymouth records referring to John Doane indicate that he was a man of importance and influence. He was one of the few to bear the title "Mister," not bestowed lightly in those days. He was one of the original incorporators of Plymouth in 1633, and was chosen for the Council the same year. He was deputy to the Court of the Colony in 1642 and 1643. On July 1, 1633, he with Captain Myles Standish,

DOANE

Stephen Hopkins, Joshua Pratt, Edward Bangs, Jonathan Brewster and Rob. Heeks "devided the medow grownd in the bay equally according to the proportion of shares formerly devided to the purchauses at or before the last of Aug. next ensuing."

John Doane was prominent in church affairs and was chosen deacon January 2, 1633-34, at which time he relinquished the office of assistant to the "Comon Weale" in order to devote more time to his new duties. On January 5, 1635-36, he was selected to assist the Governor and Council to "sett such rates on goods to be sould and labourers for their hire as should be meete and juste." He owned his house in Plymouth jointly with John Atwood to whom he sold his share December 30, 1636.

Deacon John Doane received several grants of land from the Court as reward for his many services to the Colony. He owned land in "Playne Dealing," the northern part of the present Plymouth; at Jones River, now Kingston; in Rehoboth and to the north of Taunton. In 1645 he and Ex-Governor Thomas Prence, Nicholas Snow, Richard Higgins, John

DOANE

Smalley, Josiah Cooke and Edward Bangs moved to Nauset now Eastham, which was one of the three tracts bought from the Indians and reserved to the "Purchasers" on the transfer of the Warwick Patent to the Colonists in 1641. It consisted of the present towns of Orleans, Wellfleet and Eastham. Deacon John Doane settled on the north of Town Cove, where according to the "History of Eastham" he took possession of about two hundred acres and his house stood near the water. Later he received other grants of land from the Court and the town. He appears to have taken a leading part in Eastham town affairs at once and soon assumed an important position. He was appointed by the Court to solemnize marriages and to administer oaths June 1, 1663. He was deputy to the Colony Court of Eastham in 1649, 1650, 1653 and 1659.

In his will dated May 18, 1678, he gave to his wife, Abigail, all his personal property and his dwelling house and land surrounding it with the proviso that after her death it go to his daughter, Abigail. The rest of his lands he gave to his sons.

DOANE

On September 9, 1869, a Doane family memorial meeting was held in Eastham and a granite post was erected on the site of his house.

Deacon John Doane married, in England before 1630, Abigail, surname unknown. She died in Eastham after 1685.

(Ibid.)

JOHN DOANE, son of Deacon John and Abigail Doane, was born about 1635 and died in Eastham, March 15, 1708. He was ten years old at the time the family came to Eastham, where he spent the remainder of his life, and was a leader in civic affairs and in the church. His homestead was located near that of his father's, and he was a large landowner and prosperous farmer. He held many public offices and served as selectman from 1678 to 1700. He was town constable in 1661, and again in 1693; a member of the Grand Inquest in 1668 and Justice of the Select Court in 1669. He also served several times on the jury and represented his town in the Colony Court in 1684-85, and in the General Court in Boston in 1693, 1694 and 1702. As a member

DOANE

of the First Church of Eastham, he carried on his father's tradition for godly living and spiritual example.

His will, dated June 4, 1706, disposed of a large estate, consisting of much property and many valuable personal effects which he gave to his children, his wife having preceded him in death.

John Doane married (first), April 30, 1662, Hannah Bangs, daughter of Edward Bangs. She was born in Plymouth about 1644, and died in Eastham about 1677. He married (second), January 14, 1694, Rebecca Pettee.

(Ibid.)

SAMUEL DOANE, son of John and Hannah (Bangs) Doane, was born March 21, 1673, in Eastham, where he died August 15, 1756. His entire life was spent in Eastham, where he was a prosperous and respected citizen, and influential in the affairs of the community. He served as constable from 1712 to 1714; tythingman, 1723; fence-viewer, 1731-32; selectman, 1731 and 1733; and a juryman in 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721 and 1730. He is buried in the

DOANE

Herring Pond burial ground where his gravestone may still be seen.

Samuel Doane left a large estate. The amount of the inventory was three hundred and twenty-four pounds, eleven shillings and one pence. His will was dated April 9, 1756.

He married, December 3, 1696, Martha Hamblen, daughter of John and Sarah (Bearse) Hamblen. She was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, February 16, 1672-73, and died in Eastham about 1750.

(Ibid.)

SIMEON DOANE, son of Samuel and Martha (Hamblen) Doane, was born December 1, 1708, in Eastham, where he died December 4, 1780. He was also a lifelong resident of Eastham, and while he did not take a prominent part in civic affairs was highly regarded by his fellow townsmen.

He married, October 1, 1730, Apphia Higgins of Eastham. The dates of her birth and death are not on record.

(Ibid.)

DOANE

BENJAMIN DOANE, son of Simeon and Apphia (Higgins) Doane, was born in Eastham about 1737 and died in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 3, 1824.

He moved to the North Parish of Brookfield about 1791 and bought a farm on which he lived until the time of his death. It is related that the bell on the then newly built church in North Brookfield was tolled for the first time at his funeral.

He married (first) Ruth, surname unknown, who died August 16, 1778, "in the 39th year of her age" according to her gravestone in the Herring Pond burial ground. He married (second) Widow Hannah Cobb, who died March 18, 1838, and is buried in Brewster, Massachusetts. (Ibid.)

BENJAMIN DOANE, son of Benjamin and Ruth Doane, was born in Eastham, August 29, 1772, and died in Bakersfield, Vermont, August 27, 1846. He moved to Bakersfield about 1800, when that part of Vermont was a wilderness. He bought land which he cleared and brought to a high state of cultivation,

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and his farm was occupied and owned by his grandson, Adelbert Doane, until about 1900.

Benjamin Doane married, November 17, 1792, Azubah Doane of Eastham, where she was born September 27, 1772. She died in Bakersfield, June 27, 1845. (Ibid.)

JAMES DOANE, son of Benjamin and Azubah (Doane) Doane, was born September 20, 1802, in Bakersfield, where he died June 18, 1847. He was a farmer and of the second generation in Bakersfield to make the name of Doane synonymous with industry, thrift and skill in agricultural pursuits. His death, while still a young man, was accidental and caused by a falling tree.

James Doane married, December 1, 1829, Persis Howe. She was born November 4, 1807, in Bakersfield, where she died September 30, 1873. She married (second), November 1, 1862, Nathan E. Fuller. (Ibid.)

BRADLEY JOHN DOANE, son of James and Persis (Howe) Doane, was born August 9, 1846, in Bakers-

DOANE

field, where he died June 22, 1901. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and in youth was thoroughly schooled in farming by his stepfather. He had a genuine love for the land inherited from generations of farmer ancestors, and, like them, he made farming his life occupation. He may be said to have been the forerunner of the "scientific farmer" of the present day for he was one of the few men of his day who understood how to make farming pay. His farm was always the show place of the neighborhood, pointed out with pride by his neighbors, who accorded him a foremost place in the ranks of the Green Mountain agriculturists. For many years he was one of the selectmen of Bakersfield and held other offices of trust and responsibility from time to time.

Bradley John Doane married, February 15, 1870, Ellen Harriet Randall, daughter of Isaac Newton and Isabella (Farwell) Randall. She was born in Bakersfield, February 15, 1851, and died in Worcester, June 23, 1923.



DOANE

Children:

- (1) Dr. Charles Bradley, born in Bakersfield, May 11, 1871, died in Allston, Massachusetts, December 19, 1921; married, February 15, 1895, Ellen Griffin, born in London, England, June 15, 1872, daughter of George and Mary Anne (Pidgeon) Griffin.

Children:

- (I) Glendon Bradley, born January 3, 1896; married, September 22, 1930, Mildred Wyman, born October 1, 1899.

Child:

- (i) Richard Wyman, born April 22, 1936.
- (II) Arlin Theodore, born July 17, 1900; married, May 4, 1921, Beatrice Irene Cahill, born December 27, 1900.

Children:

- (i) Nancy Ellen, born March 14, 1933.
- (ii) Charles Bradley, born September 21, 1936.

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- (III) Zilpha Louise, born December 12, 1902; married, October 18, 1926, Ormond James Chinnock, born May 24, 1903.

Children:

(i) Joan, born December 22, 1929.

(ii) Ronald James, born June 4, 1935.

- (2) Harvey Hubbard, born in Bakersfield, July 1, 1872, died in Fairfield, Vermont, February 1, 1937; married, February 15, 1896, Maude Lottie Gilbert, born in Fairfield, Vermont, June 28, 1872, daughter of Hamilton Smith and Martha Barber (Soule) Gilbert.

Children:

- (I) Gilbert Harry, born January 28, 1897; married, June 23, 1923, Susan Howland Sherman, born September 15, 1896.

Children:

(i) Cynthia, born August 2, 1924.

(ii) John, born March 3, 1935.

- (II) Charles Bradley, born May 11, 1901; married (first), June 9, 1927, Barbara Gill, born April 26, 1906; died Septem-

DOANE

ber 13, 1928. No children. Married (second), February 15, 1930, Mary Lucille Battou, born June 5, 1901.

Child:

(i) Harriet, born August 3, 1932.

(III) Paul, born February 21, 1905; married, June 3, 1933, Elizabeth Ella Buzzell, born April 11, 1908.

Child:

(i) Martha Anne, born May 14, 1934.

(3) Celia Ellen, born in Bakersfield, September 10, 1874; married, October 21, 1903, John Harrington Bennett. (*See Bennett Line.*)

(4) Dr. Isaac Randall, born in Bakersfield, January 19, 1876; died in Springfield, Vermont, July 13, 1934; married, August 6, 1905, Lucy Ellen Whitney, born in Putney, Vermont, September 10, 1883, daughter of James Parker and Ida Ella (Marsh) Whitney.

Children:

(I) Whitney Randall, born October 20,

DOANE

1906; married, July 3, 1934, Mary Helen Woolson, born December 25, 1909.

Children:

- (i) Dolores, born June 8, 1935.
- (ii) Woolson, born March 21, 1939.
- (II) Shirley, born November 8, 1908; unmarried.

(Ibid. — Family data)




BRIGHAM

Arms: Argent a fleur de lis within an orle of martlets sable.

Crest: A boar's head bendways couped sable.

Motto: In Cruce Salus.

(“Burke's General Armory”)

HE surname Brigham is of Anglo-Saxon origin and comes under the classification of place names. In the early English records it is found in various spellings such as Briccham, Briggham, Briggeham, Briggam and Brighame.

THOMAS BRIGHAM, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was the son of John and Constance (Watson) Brigham, and was born in Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Yorkshire, England, in 1603. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 8, 1653.

He came to America with the Reverend Thomas Shepard and a party of Yorkshire men, who sailed from London April 8, 1635, in the ship “*Susan and*

BRIGHAM

Ellen” and immediately proceeded to Cambridge. He was made a Freeman April 18, 1637. He held numerous town offices and served as constable and juryman. He was the owner of land in Cambridge and Watertown and his will, dated October 7, 1653, and proved August 3, 1654, shows him to have been a man of considerable means. The inventory of his estate amounted to four hundred and forty-nine pounds, four shillings and nine pence.

Thomas Brigham married, about 1637, Mercy Hurd. She died in Marlborough, Massachusetts, December 23, 1693.

(“History of the Brigham Family,” New York, 1907)

SAMUEL BRIGHAM, son of Thomas and Mercy (Hurd) Brigham, was born in Cambridge, January 12, 1652, and died in Marlborough in 1713.

He settled in Marlborough as a young man and is of record in 1673 as being granted “twenty-five acres in the first laying out of Worcester; it lying in the Eastern Squadron, next to the County Road to Boston.” In his house, located in the East Village, a

BRIGHAM

garrison was established during Queen Anne's War in which he served with distinction as a lieutenant in Captain Thomas Howe's Company.

Samuel Brigham built the first tannery in Marlborough in 1700. It was located near his home on the present East Main Street and for many years was the chief source of employment for the entire section. Marlborough became a prosperous center of the tanning industry and the Brigham tannery remained in the family for five generations. The last to operate it was Captain Daniel Brigham, who retired in 1850.

Samuel Brigham was a pioneer and a leader in the community. He held various town offices and served as treasurer and as representative to the General Court from 1699-1705. He died intestate and his widow and eldest son, Samuel, were appointed administrators. His estate was valued at two thousand one hundred and ninety-one pounds, four shillings, a very large amount for the times.

Samuel Brigham married in 1683, Elizabeth Howe, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Ward) Howe.

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She was born in Marlborough, April 5, 1664-65, where she died July 26, 1739.

(Ibid.)

JOTHAM BRIGHAM, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Howe) Brigham, was born December 23, 1695, in Marlborough, where he died November 23, 1759. He was a surveyor and frequent holder of public office. In 1734 he was appointed constable; in 1738 petit juryman and in 1745, town records show, he was a member of the school committee. He was highly respected for his services to the community, particularly as town surveyor, an office he held for many years.

He married, about 1718, Abigail How. She was born May 22, 1702, in Marlborough, where she died March 24, 1768.

(Ibid.)

ASA BRIGHAM, son of Jotham and Abigail (How) Brigham, was born November 1, 1729, in Marlborough, where he died November 18, 1806. He was a land owner, and prominent in military and civic affairs. Colonial War Records show that he

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served as Corporal in Captain Abraham William's Company. He was assessor for the town of Marlborough in 1773.

He married, June 13, 1754, Elizabeth Warren, daughter of John and Zipporah (Brigham) Warren. She was born March 21, 1734, and died August 15, 1807.

(Ibid.)

JOTHAM BRIGHAM, son of Asa and Elizabeth (Warren) Brigham, was born November 18, 1761, in Marlborough, where he died March 26, 1810. He was a farmer and a tailor in Marlborough. He married, about 1785, Lucy Thompson. She was born in 1759 and died December 30, 1830.

(Ibid.)

HENRY BRIGHAM, son of Jotham and Lucy (Thompson) Brigham, was born in Marlborough, May 3, 1790, and died in Abington, Massachusetts, March 9, 1867. He was the first of his direct line to leave Marlborough where Samuel Brigham settled in 1655. He moved to Abington while a young man

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and established a clothing business which he conducted until the time of his death.

Henry Brigham married, May 7, 1812, Mary Hobart. She was born September 3, 1787, in Abington, where she died May 27, 1853.

(Ibid.)

COLONEL HENRY HOBART BRIGHAM, son of Henry and Mary (Hobart) Brigham, was born in Abington, January 22, 1813, and died in Whitman, Massachusetts, June 16, 1879.

His youth was spent in Abington, where he received his education and for a time worked in his father's store. He enlisted in the Massachusetts Militia before he was twenty years old and served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, from 1836-1839. He was a leader in the anti-slavery movement and served for many years as Secretary of Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society.

He moved to Whitman about 1835 and organized the tack manufacturing firm of Brigham, Litchfield

BRIGHAM

and Vining, one of the first in the country. This was a very successful enterprise and from a small beginning grew into one of the largest concerns in the industry. Colonel Brigham was actively connected with the management for more than thirty years and largely responsible for the success and expansion of the company.

Colonel Brigham married, October 16, 1834, Mary Ripley Corthell, daughter of John and Joan (Phillips) Corthell. She was born in Abington, December 19, 1816, and died in Whitman, July 14, 1847.

(Ibid., Family data)

HONORABLE ANDREW CORTHELL BRIGHAM, son of Colonel Henry Hobart and Mary Ripley (Corthell) Brigham, was born May 5, 1837, in Whitman, where he died February 4, 1907. A life-long resident of his native town, he was a worthy successor of his father as a manufacturer, soldier and civic leader.

He was educated in the public schools of Whitman after which he entered his father's factory where he





Not Engraved by J. H. Cannon

Albert H. Brigham

BRIGHAM⁶

learned the tack manufacturing business in all its branches, and in due time became a member of the firm. Upon his father's retirement he took over the management which he conducted successfully until his death. The only interruption in his business activity was during the Civil War, when he served with the Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Brigham took an active part in civic and political life in Whitman and served on the Board of Selectmen and as Representative in the State Legislature. He was a Past Commander of David A. Russell Post, G. A. R., and one of its most active workers.

Honorable Andrew Corthell Brigham married, October 23, 1857, Helena Sophia Peterson, daughter of Martin L. and Maria P. (Bearse) Peterson. She was born November 13, 1840, and died May 3, 1909.

(Ibid.)

ALBERT HENRY BRIGHAM, son of Honorable Andrew Corthell and Helena Sophia (Peterson) Brigham, was born in Hanson, Massachusetts,

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February 25, 1860, and died in Whitman, February 9, 1933.

He attended the public schools and graduated from the Whitman High School. He then began work, at the very bottom, in the tack factory founded by his grandfather and for a time had the benefit of instruction from that veteran tack manufacturer. When the latter retired, he continued to work under his father, eventually becoming a member of the firm. His natural mechanical ability and exceptional aptitude for the work won for him rapid promotion and solely on his own merits. In order to perfect himself further and gain technical knowledge, he enrolled for a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which proved of immense benefit in developing his inventive ability. Upon resumption of his duties in Whitman, he invented a number of machines and introduced such radical changes in manufacturing and production that the factory became known as one of the most progressive in the country.

When the D. B. Gurney Tack Company was

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organized in Whitman, Mr. Brigham formed an association with this concern which was to continue more than fifty years. For many years he was one of its most valued advisors and experts, and after the death of Mr. David B. Gurney he became general manager and treasurer. He filled these responsible positions for eighteen years, and then retired because of ill health a few years before his death.

Mr. Brigham was for many years a director of the Whitman National Bank, where his keen and conservative judgment was highly respected by his fellow board members. In 1930 he was elected president and held this office until 1933 when he resigned. The following resolution, indicative of the esteem and affectionate regard in which he was held, was adopted by the Board of Directors:

“In grateful appreciation for the many years of service to the Whitman Savings Bank unsparingly given by Albert Henry Brigham, who passed from this life on the ninth day of February, 1933, this memorial is this day inscribed on the records of the institution by its Board of Trustees:

Mr. Brigham served this Bank as a Trustee

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from 1907 and was a member of the Board of Investment from 1913 to the date of his death. His broad business experience and good judgment have been invaluable, and will be sorely missed by all his associates.

Mr. Brigham was a lover of all things beautiful, music, pictures, flowers, and this was reflected in the life he lived. His constant effort was to make it possible for others to enjoy this beauty and it is probable that his splendid services to this bank were largely with the thought in mind that the opportunity given for the saving of money would thereby tend toward the acquisition of more of the finer things for a greater number.

Undoubtedly one of his finest characteristics was his love of children and young people and his benefactions, generosity and unfailing interest in everything for their enjoyment and betterment is a household word throughout the community.

His life was one of service, particularly toward those less fortunate than himself, and for the benefit of generations yet to come.



BRIGHAM

"An old man going a lone highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide,
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
'Old Man', said a fellow pilgrim near,
'You are wasting your time with building here,
You will never again pass this way,
Your journey will end with the closing day,
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?'
The builder lifted his old gray head,
'Good friend, in the way that I've come' he said,
'There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way,
This stream that has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be,
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.' "

WALTER PEARSON,
JAMES T. KIRBY,
ARTHUR T. COLE,
Committee on Memorial.

Dated at Whitman, Massachusetts,
February 20, 1933.

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Mr. Brigham was one of Whitman's most public-spirited citizens, deeply interested in every phase of civic betterment. He was especially concerned with the welfare of the younger generation and to this end he donated a playground in Whitman Park and erected a tennis court. He was nationally known for his long and active interest in the Sons of Union Veterans organization and was a charter member of General George A. Custer Camp and its first Captain. He was also a charter member of the Past Commanders Association and frequently represented the Camp as delegate at State and National conventions. He gave freely of his time and means to further the activities of the Camp, and was a liberal contributor to the cost of building the Grand Army Hall. He was also, for many years, a member of the Whitman Memorial Association.

Fraternally, he was a member of Puritan Lodge A. F. and A. M. and served as its treasurer for more than thirty years. The Lodge presented him with a gold veteran's jewel as a token of his fifty years' membership. He was also a member of Pilgrim Royal

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Arch Chapter, Abington Council, R. and S. M.; Old Colony Commandery, Knights Templar of Abington and Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Boston.

The Puritan Lodge adopted the following resolution:

“The Supreme Architect of the Universe has called and a Master Mason whom we have known and loved for many years has answered to his name.

His was a truly Masonic character and his memory will endure after we too have answered the call.

NOW THEREFORE — Since God in His infinite wisdom has called our brother to his eternal home be it

RESOLVED — That in recording our deep sense of loss at his passing we express sincerely our appreciation for those years we were privileged to know him and for that truly Masonic pattern of conduct in life which he has left with us for our guidance.

RESOLVED — That thru a prayerful meditation of our physical loss in this parting we shall seek the Spiritual guidance to more fully exemplify

BRIGHAM

those virtues which were his as he worked with us for a time.

RESOLVED — That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge and a copy sent to the family of our late brother.

“When night slips down and day departs,
And rest returns to the weary heart;
How fine it is to close the book
Of records for the day, and look
Once more along the traveled mile,
And find so much that’s been worth while.”

NORMAN A. CHANDLER,
Chairman,

WOR. JOHN E. BUTLER,
WOR. HARRY STANLEY,
Committee on Memorial.

While the greater part of Mr. Brigham’s life was devoted to business affairs, he found time to indulge in travel and made several trips to various parts of the world. He was one of the first men in Whitman to own an automobile, and in later years he took many automobile trips to all parts of the United States.

BRIGHAM

There was no civic enterprise or worthy charity that failed to benefit by his loyal, life-long interest in Whitman. He was a member and generous contributor to the American Red Cross, the Visiting Nurse Association and the Rogers Home for Women, Inc.

His passing was universally regretted by the entire community and the following eulogy appeared in the "*Whitman Times*":

WHITMAN SUFFERS A GREAT LOSS

"In the passing of Albert H. Brigham, the citizens of Whitman have suffered a great loss, for his death takes from the town a man whose interests were tied up closely with his town and the townspeople; a man thoughtful, kind and generous; a man who believed in doing his best to make others happy.

It was he who gave the children's playground at Whitman Park, and later added tennis courts. He loved children, and the children of the town loved him. An active, successful business man, he was never too busy to give a helping hand to any worthy cause. Whitman has lost a real friend, a man to whom success in life meant an opportunity of spreading happiness."

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At his funeral, one of the largest ever held in Whitman, representatives of every organization with which Mr. Brigham had been identified paid their last respects to their beloved friend and fellow worker. Final rites were conducted at the Brigham home by Reverend John Matteson, rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church and chaplain of Puritan Lodge of Masons. Large delegations from the D. B. Gurney Company, the General George A. Custer Camp and the Masonic Lodge attended the services. Members of the Sons of Veterans Camp acted as an escort to the grave in Colebrook Cemetery. Honorary bearers comprised President C. Cyrus Monroe, Vice-President Dr. J. A. Thompson, Director C. Searles Reed and Cashier Randall B. Cooke of the Whitman National Bank; President Henry W. Chandler and Treasurer Elwood A. Wyman of the Whitman Savings Bank; Worshipful Master Percy Wood, Donald Heath and Carl Etelman of Puritan Lodge of Masons; General Manager M. Louis Denbroerer, Thomas Mahoney and Nathaniel J. Crossman of the D. B. Gurney Tack Company; Albert T. Pinkham, Nathan B. Bosworth

BRIGHAM

of Whitman, A. W. Curtis of Sharon and Selectman George E. Bowker of Hanson.

Albert Henry Brigham married (first), February 25, 1882, Hannah Jane Stevens. She was born August 1, 1858, and died June 9, 1924. No children.

He married (second), January 13, 1928, Caroline Aline Curtis, born February 10, 1890, daughter of Charles Stone and Clara Emma (Morton) Curtis. No children.

(Ibid.)




CHASE

Arms: Gules, four crosses flory or, on a canton azure a lion passant of the second.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant or, holding a cross of the shield

Motto: Ne cede malis.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

HE surname Chase is of ancient French origin and according to authorities on nomenclature is derived from La Chasse. It is found as "Chaace" and "Chaase" in the old English records, and in the fifteenth century begins to appear in the present form of spelling.

Three pioneer immigrants named Chase were in New England before 1640. Authorities differ concerning their relationship. It has been definitely established that the first two, Thomas and Aquila, were brothers as their births are registered in the parish records of Hunditch, Chersham, Buckinghamshire, England, where they are listed as sons of

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Richard and Joan (Bishop) Chase. Although the name of William Chase, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, is not found in the Chersham parish register, authorities agree that he was a brother of Thomas and Aquila and quote as proof the will of Aquila, in which he mentions his "niece Mary, daughter of William."

("Genealogy of a Portion of the Descendants of William Chase Who Came To America in 1630, and Died in Yarmouth, Mass., 1659," George Whitefield Chase)

WILLIAM CHASE was born in England in 1595 and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1659. His birthplace is not definitely known, but is said to be in or near Yarmouth, County Suffolk. He came to America accompanied by his wife and son with Governor Winthrop's company in 1630, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he became a member of the First Church of which Rev. John Eliot was pastor. The church record reads as follows:

"William Chase, he came with the first company, bringing with him his wife Mary, and his son William."

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William Chase was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634. He removed to Scituate in 1637, but did not remain long, and joined the company formed to make a new settlement at Yarmouth, which was his home for the rest of his life and where he became one of the leaders of the community. It is said that Yarmouth was named for him, or "in compliment to him."

He was appointed constable in 1639, but did not serve very long as he became involved in difficulties growing out of his opposition to the pastor, Marmaduke Matthews. He was censured by the court in 1640 for his language to the minister and was ordered to depart from the Colony within six months. This order, however, was not enforced. He was a staunch Puritan until, in later life, he became unsettled in his religious belief from association with Quakers.

William Chase served against the Narragansetts in 1645, and is listed as a drummer in Myles Standish's company. He was also head of the local militia. He lived near Stony Creek in Yarmouth and his will, dated May 4, 1659, was proved May 13, 1659.

CHASE

William Chase married in England, about 1620, Mary, surname unknown. She died in Yarmouth, October, 1659.

Children:

- (1) William, of whom further.
- (2) Mary, whose birth is recorded in Roxbury as follows: "Mary, daughter William Chase, middle 3d. month, 1637." She died in Yarmouth in October, 1652. Unmarried.
- (3) Benjamin, born in Yarmouth, in 1639, died in Freetown about 1731; married in 1675, Phillippa Sherman, daughter of the Hon. Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman.

(Ibid. — Family data)

WILLIAM CHASE, son of William and Mary Chase, was born in England about 1622, and died at Harwich, Cape Cod, February 27, 1684-85. Very little data concerning him and his family are available. He was apparently a Quaker as all his children were members of the Society of Friends in the neighborhood of Harwich and undoubtedly attended meetings at the homes of Ivory Jones and John Dillingham at or near Bound Brook. In 1675 he

CHASE

paid £3-7-2 toward the expenses of King Philip's War.

The name of the wife of William Chase is unknown.

Children:

- (1) William, of whom further.
- (2) Jacob, born about 1647, died in 1734; married Mary, surname unknown.
- (3) John, born April 6, 1649; married about 1674, Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Francis and Isabel (Twining) Baker.
- (4) Elizabeth, married, May 27, 1674, Daniel Baker, son of Francis and Isabel (Twining) Baker.
- (5) Abraham, died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1738; married Elizabeth, surname unknown.
- (6) Joseph, died at Swansea about 1725; married, February 28, 1694, Sarah Sherman, daughter of Samson and Isabel (Tripp) Sherman.
- (7) Benjamin, died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island; married, September 21, 1696, Amey Borden, daughter of John and Mary (Earle) Borden.
- (8) Samuel, died in Swansea; married in 1699,

CHASE

Sarah Sherman, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Tripp) Sherman.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM CHASE, son of William Chase, was born in Yarmouth about 1645 and died in Swansea before 1737. He was a member of the Society of Friends in Dartmouth and moved to Swansea in 1697, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served on a Committee appointed to "aid in the completion of the Friends' Meeting House in Boston." He is listed as having served in King Philip's War and his will, dated January 25, 1733, was proved August 16, 1737.

William Chase married (first) Hannah Sherman, daughter of the Honorable Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, and on December 6, 1732, he married (second) Priscilla Perry of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) William, married, May 27, 1701, Sarah Carter.
- (2) Isaac, of whom further.

CHASE

- (3) Nathaniel, married, November 3, 1703, Abigail Sherman.
- (4) Eber, died in July, 1740; married, October 22, 1706, Mary Knowles, daughter of William Knowles.
- (5) Joseph, died before June 6, 1734; married, August 10, 1710, Abigail Tucker.
- (6) Hezekiah, died in 1738; married, July 24, 1717, Jael Pierce.

(Ibid.)

ISAAC CHASE, son of William and Hannah (Sherman) Chase, died in Swansea in 1760. The date of his birth is unknown. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His will, dated October 17, 1757, was proved April 1, 1760. He names as executor his son, James, and gives the sum of five pounds to his son, Isaac, "in lawfull money to be paid by my executor in stock or goods, he having received his Portion by a Deed of Gift."

Isaac Chase married (first), February 10, 1704, Elizabeth Blethen, daughter of John and Jane (Marks) Blethen of Salem. He married (second), June 5, 1722, at the Friends' Meeting House in

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Newport, Rhode Island, Mary Fowler, daughter of Samuel Fowler of Salisbury, Massachusetts.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) James, born February 12, 1706; married (first), May 11, 1727, Alice Anthony; (second), June 30, 1763, Lydia (Goddard) Thurston.
- (2) Wait, born April 24, 1708; married Francis Tripp, son of Francis and Elizabeth Tripp.
- (3) Isaac, of whom further.
- (4) William, born October 31, 1712; married Isabel Perry.
- (5) Elizabeth, born May 6, 1715; married, May 24, 1738, Peleg Sherman.

Children of the second marriage:

- (6) Ezekiel, married, August 18, 1744, Elizabeth Buffington.
- (7) Mary, married, December 15, 1750, Jonathan Hathaway.
- (8) Robert, born January 29, 1726; married, February 10, 1774, Ruth Marble.
- (9) David, married (first), October 11, 1753,

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Elizabeth Asten; married (second), December 22, 1791, Mary Chase.

- (10) Susanna, married, February 14, 1757, Benjamin Asten.
- (11) Benjamin, born October 16, 1739, died before 1757.

(Ibid.)

ISAAC CHASE, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Blethen) Chase, was born in Swansea, May 19, 1710, and died in Cumberland, Rhode Island, June 8, 1796. He removed from Swansea to Cumberland about 1747, and took the freeman's oath April 16, 1755. He served as juror in 1758. His will was proved at Cumberland, June 25, 1796.

Isaac Chase married (first), November 13, 1729, Amy Anthony, daughter of William and Mary Anthony of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He married (second), later than 1752, Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Anthony, of whom further.

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- (2) Comfort, born October 18, 1734; married, July 4, 1754, Philip Logee.
- (3) Amey, born March 24, 1736.
- (4) Abigail, born July 16, 1737; married, April 10, 1757, Edward Pickering.
- (5) Coggeshall, born June 13, 1743; married, January 31, 1765, Amey Phillips.
- (6) Isaac, born October 20, 1745.
- (7) Benjamin, born April 28, 1747; married Mary, surname unknown.
- (8) Abner, born December 4, 1749; married Hannah, surname unknown.
- (9) Mary, died in 1791; married, November 14, 1779, Robert Bennett.
- (10) David.

(Ibid.)

ANTHONY CHASE, son of Isaac and Amy (Anthony) Chase, was born in Swansea, January 26, or February 21, 1732, and died in Mendon, May 3, 1817. He was a farmer and a member of the Society of Friends in Mendon.

Anthony Chase married (first), September 23,

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1753, Katherine Sewell, daughter of Timothy and Bridget Sewell. She was born September 3, 1729, and died September 19, 1808. He married (second) Mary, surname unknown.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Naomi, born June 17, 1754, died after 1821; married, May 31, 1776, Henry Slade, son of Samuel Slade of Swansea.
- (2) Margaret, born February 19, 1756, died after 1823; married, prior to April 23, 1798, Joshua Sylvester of Leicester.
- (3) Ruth, born February 13, 1758, died at Leicester, June 19, 1820; married, June 2, 1791, Douglas Marsh, son of James and Kezia Marsh.
- (4) Israel, of whom further.
- (5) Amey, born June 27, 1762, died at Leicester, May 23, 1787; married a Mr. Sylvester.
- (6) Anthony, born November 2, 1764, died in 1781.
- (7) Timothy, born August 2, 1767; married Druxilla Chase, daughter of Coggeshall and Amey (Phillips) Chase.

(Ibid.)

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ISRAEL CHASE, son of Anthony and Katherine (Sewell) Chase, was born in Mendon, September 13, 1760, and died in Leicester, March 2, 1797. He was brought up on his father's farm in Sutton, and had begun to farm on his own account when he was accidentally killed by a falling tree.

He married, February 1, 1787, at Smithfield Friends' Meeting, Matilda Butterworth, daughter of Noah and Dorcas Butterworth of Cumberland. She was born at Cumberland, September 2, 1765, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 10, 1843.

Children:

- (1) Amey, born at Mendon, November 17, 1787, died at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, in November, 1856; married (first), March 23, 1807, Antipas Earle, son of Slade and Elizabeth (Chase) Earle of Leicester; married (second), November 8, 1829, Nathan D. Bond.
- (2) Catherine, born at Paxton, August 24, 1789, died at Lynn, Massachusetts, September 10, 1865; married, in March, 1809, David Smith, son of Ephraim and Anne (Bickford) Smith of Salem.

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- (3) Anthony, of whom further.
- (4) Lyman, born June 20, 1793, died at Smithfield, Rhode Island, October 25, 1813.
- (5) Lydia, born at Worcester, June 9, 1795; married Roswell Bliss.
- (6) Silas, born at Worcester, November 27, 1796, died January 1, 1797.

(Ibid.)

ANTHONY CHASE, son of Israel and Matilda (Butterworth) Chase, was born in Paxton, June 16, 1791, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 4, 1879. Owing to the untimely death of his father, he spent most of his early years working on farms in Uxbridge and Berlin, but he managed to obtain a fair education for the times in the public schools and at Leicester Academy.

He came to Worcester in July, 1816, and opened a general store in partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. John Milton Earle, under the firm name Earle and Chase. This venture was very successful and Mr. Chase was soon recognized as one of Worcester's leading business men. In 1823 the partners under-

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took to publish the "*Worcester Spy*," which came to be regarded as the leading newspaper of Western Massachusetts. No small part of this success was due to Mr. Chase's broad grasp of business affairs, and when pressure of other interests caused his withdrawal from the "*Spy*" in 1835, he was firmly established as a leader in journalism. Through his editorials which were widely read and freely quoted, he exerted beneficial influence in advocating good city government and improvement in the public schools system, a matter in which he was especially interested. He constantly encouraged study and investigation of current events and issues and brought some of the then best known lecturers to Worcester, frequently at his own expense.

Mr. Chase was a founder of the Worcester Lyceum in 1829 and its first president. He was also a founder of the Worcester Mechanics Association in 1841. He wrote the constitution and by-laws of this association, and served as its first secretary. He was a member of the Worcester County Agricultural Society which he served as treasurer for more than

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twenty-eight years. There was hardly a phase of civic life in which he did not take an interest or with which he was not identified at one time or another. In spite of the constant demand upon his time caused by his personal business interests, he was never too busy to promote any enterprise or suggestion for the betterment of the community and to all such causes he contributed most generously of his time and means.

In March, 1831, Mr. Chase was elected treasurer of Worcester County and served in this office until January, 1865, a period of thirty-four years. During this long tenure of office, he gave the best of his keen mind and conservative judgment to the county's interests, and discharged his duties with the fidelity of purpose that characterized his entire career.

Mr. Chase's business interests were many and varied. When the Blackstone Canal was completed in 1828, he became agent for the Worcester and Providence Boating Company, and in a short time was made collector of revenue. In 1838 he was elected secretary of the Worcester Mutual Fire

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Insurance Company, and served as such until 1852, when he was elected president. He held this office until the time of his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Central Bank, which was chartered in 1828; he was a director of the Citizens' National Bank, and a trustee and vice-president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

Mr. Chase was a member of the Society for Friends and one of its most ardent supporters. He served for many years as an Elder and was noted for his zeal and regular attendance at all meetings.

The following is quoted from the Worcester "*Daily Spy*" in its issue of August 5th, 1879:

"By the death of Anthony Chase, Worcester loses a citizen who has been respected and influential for more than sixty years. A life so long as his, retaining mental and physical vigor so late, and so full of useful activity almost to its close, is very rare.

"Mr. Chase had seen the growth of this city from the condition of a quiet country village in the last century to its present dimensions, and had

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contributed no little to it. His life lacked less than twelve years of a century in length. He was engaged in various pursuits, chiefly of a mercantile and financial character, and in all of them he was faithful, diligent and upright. No shadow of distrust ever fell upon his reputation. His fidelity to every trust, and his sound, vigorous sense made him a valued adviser in pecuniary matters, and many of our financial institutions have had the benefits of his counsel.

“His character was manly, strong, and not without peculiarities which sometimes provoked a smile, but never diminished the respect and regard that he inspired in all who knew him.

“Of his sons who survive him, two are eminent scholars and professors in Haverford College, Pennsylvania, the leading literary institution connected with that body of Christians to which Mr. Chase belonged; one is a useful and respected citizen of Worcester, and his daughters earn the gratitude and admiration of all who know of their modest but most effective labors among the freed people of the south during and since the war. Mr. Chase’s spare form and shrewd, benignant face we shall see no more among us, but he has left the legacy of a character without stain and descendants in whom his virtues are repeated.”

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Anthony Chase married (first), June 2, 1819, Lydia Earle, daughter of Dr. Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle. She was born in Leicester, March 24, 1798, and died in Worcester, May 2, 1852. He married (second), April 19, 1854, Hannah Greene, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Greene) Greene of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where she was born April 26, 1824. She died in Worcester, June 29, 1918.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Pliny Earle, born in Worcester, August 18, 1820, died in Haverford, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1886. Graduated Harvard, 1839. Engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia. Became professor philosophy and logic, Haverford College, Pennsylvania, 1871. Married, June 28, 1843, Elizabeth Brown Oliver, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Brown) Oliver of Lynn. She was born October 7, 1823, and died February 24, 1909.
- (2) Lucy, born December 1, 1822, in Worcester, where she died September 23, 1909. Unmarried.
- (3) Thomas, born in Worcester, June 16, 1827, died in Providence, Rhode Island, October 5,

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1892. Graduated Harvard College, 1848. Studied abroad. Became professor philology and classical literature, Haverford College, 1855; elected president, 1875. Received honorary degree LL.D., Harvard, 1878. Married, February 8, 1860, Alice Underhill Cromwell, daughter of William and Caroline (Underhill) Cromwell. She was born July 15, 1826, and died January 20, 1882.

- (4) Eliza Earle, born in Worcester, October 8, 1829, died in Paris, France, January 10, 1896; married, July 8, 1851, George Hazen Chase, son of Philip and Alice (Brown) Chase. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and died February 11, 1870.
- (5) Charles Augustus, of whom further.
- (6) Sarah Earle, born May 29, 1836, in Worcester, where she died January 9, 1915. Unmarried.

Children of the second marriage:

- (7) Emily Greene, born March 8, 1855, in Worcester, where she died August 27, 1930; married, October 26, 1880, Joseph Russel Marble, son of Russel and Phoebe (Almy) Marble. He was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, June 30, 1852, and died in Worcester, October 8, 1920.



Charles A. Chase

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- (8) Frederick Anthony, born August 29, 1858, in Worcester, where he died September 11, 1862.

("History of Worcester and Its People," Charles Nutt, Lewis Historical Publishing Company—"The Daily Spy," Worcester, August 5, 1879)

CHARLES AUGUSTUS CHASE, son of Anthony and Lydia (Earle) Chase, was born September 9, 1833, in Worcester, where he died June 5, 1911. He received his preliminary education in Worcester, attending the primary school on Sumner Street, the Thomas Street Grammar School and the Classical and English High School, from which he graduated in 1849. He entered Harvard College in 1851, graduated in 1855, and received the degree of M.A. in 1858.

Mr. Chase showed an early inclination for newspaper work and during his last year in college worked part time for the Boston "*Daily Advertiser*." Immediately upon his graduation he accepted a position as reporter for this paper and his ability

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was soon recognized. His advancement was rapid and he became assistant editor in 1858. He continued, however, to act as reporter also and the most important assignments were given to him. He covered the dedication of the Gettysburg Battlefield and was one of the few reporters, who, at that time, appreciated Lincoln's now famous address. Mr. Chase was a great admirer of Lincoln and always took delight in telling of his experience at the Gettysburg dedication ceremony.

In 1864, Mr. Chase returned to Worcester, and was elected to succeed his father as treasurer of Worcester County. He held this office with great credit for eleven years until 1875, when he was elected registrar of deeds. Mr. Chase, however, was in no sense of the word a politician and it is as one of the leading bankers and influential businessmen that he played an important part in the civic and industrial development of Worcester.

He was for many years treasurer and manager of the Worcester Telephone Company, and was elected

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treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings on November 10, 1879. He continued as treasurer until 1904, when he was elected president to succeed the late Hon. Stephen Salisbury. He was also a director of the Worcester National Bank, the Citizens' National Bank of Worcester, the Merchants' and Farmers' Insurance Company and president of the North End Street Railway Company.

He retired from active business in 1908, but continued as a member of the Finance Board of the Worcester County Institution for Savings until his death, three years later.

Mr. Chase, like his father, was an earnest advocate of any measure calculated to improve the city's public school system, and served for many years as a member of the school committee. He continued Anthony Chase's interest in the Worcester Lyceum Association, of which he was secretary from 1863 to 1865, vice-president from 1862 to 1868, and a member of the lecture committee from 1886 to 1890. He was a director of the Free Public Library from

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1866 to 1874; a member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society; the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; the Bunker Hill Monument Association; the Worcester Society of Antiquity; and the American Antiquarian Society, of which he was recording secretary. He was also treasurer of the Worcester Memorial Hospital; vice-president of the Home for Aged Men; and vice-president of the Worcester Art Society. He was president of the Worcester Harvard Club, and always took an active interest in the affairs of his Alma Mater.

He was a student and an authority on Worcester and Worcester County history, and wrote a history of Worcester which was published in a history of Worcester County by C. F. Jewett and Company in 1879. This is considered one of the most authentic histories of the city, and contains much hitherto unknown data, the result of painstaking research. Another history of Worcester County, published in 1889, contains a chapter on the newspapers of Worcester County by Mr. Chase, and in 1904 he

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wrote a historical sketch of the Worcester Banks.

His death was a serious loss to the city where for so many years he had been a constructive factor in business and finance as well as one of the most public spirited citizens of his day.

Charles Augustus Chase married, April 29, 1863, Mary Theresa Clark, daughter of John and Mary (Gorman) Clark. She was born in Ireland, May 9, 1836, and died in Worcester, January 22, 1884.

Children:

- (1) Mary Alice, born in Worcester, October 10, 1865; married, June 8, 1898, Thomas Hovey Gage, born January 13, 1865, died July 15, 1938, son of Dr. Thomas Hovey and Anna Maria (Lane) Gage.

Child:

- (1) Mary Hovey, born in Worcester, November 29, 1901; married, January 24, 1931, Albert White Rice, born in Worcester, January 24, 1883, son of William Ellis and Lucy (White) Rice. No children.

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- (2) Maud Eliza, born in Worcester, September 2, 1867. Unmarried. Resides in Worcester.

(*"Worcester Evening Post,"* June 11, 1911 — "History of Worcester and Its People," Charles Nutt, Lewis Historical Publishing Company)



DAVIS

REV. AARON DAVIS, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in England about 1650, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, about 1713. Upon his arrival in America, he settled in Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1694 when he became a proprietor of Dartmouth. He succeeded Hugh Mosier as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dartmouth in 1698.

Land records show that he owned property in West Quadnag and Little Compton, Rhode Island, where he was prominent in town affairs.

Aaron Davis married Mary, surname unknown. She died in Dartmouth about 1700.

WILLIAM DAVIS, son of Rev. Aaron and Mary Davis, was born about 1670, and died in Freetown, Massachusetts, about 1725. He was one of the first settlers of the town, and a member of the grand jury in 1697.

He married, March 1, 1686, Mary Makepeace, daughter of William and Ann (Johnson) Makepeace.

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JONATHAN DAVIS, son of William and Mary (Makepeace) Davis, was born about 1700 in Freetown, where he died about 1755. He was a prosperous farmer and lived in Freetown all his life.

He married, December 24, 1730, Sarah Terry.

PRIVATE JONATHAN DAVIS, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Terry) Davis, was born May 26, 1736, in Freetown, where he died January 1, 1808. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War, first in Captain Daniel Gilbert's Company, Colonel Jonathan Whitney's Regiment, from August 2 to September 13, 1778, and later in Captain George Lewis' Company, Colonel Freeman's Regiment, on the alarm sounded December 6, 1778, at Bedford, Dartmouth and Falmouth.

He married (first), March 20, 1757, Martha Baggs of Freetown, and (second), January 16, 1772, Sarah Treadwell.

JAMES DAVIS, son of Private Jonathan and Sarah (Treadwell) Davis, was born June 10, 1777, in Freetown, where he died about 1842. He was a

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farmer and spent his entire life in Freetown, where he was active in church and town affairs.

He married, in 1797, Diana Simmons of Somerset, Massachusetts.

BAYLIES DAVIS, son of James and Diana (Simmons) Davis, was born in Freetown about 1800, and died in Somerset in 1872. He lived in Freetown until he was married and then moved to South Dighton, where he remained until 1830. In that year he settled in Somerset, which was his home for the remainder of his life, and where he became a prominent and highly respected citizen. He was an active member of the Somerset Baptist Church.

Baylies Davis owned a farm in Somerset, and was also owner of the sloop "*Rose Tree*," which for many years he sailed out of Somerset.

He married Nancy Simmons.

CAPTAIN BAYLIES DAVIS, JR., son of Baylies and Nancy (Simmons) Davis, was born in South Dighton, June 18, 1826, and died in Somerset, September 22, 1900. He attended school in Somer-

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set, and during vacations accompanied his father on trips in the sloop "*Rose Tree*." Here he developed a natural love and inclination for a seafaring life, and when only fourteen years old ran away from home and shipped on the whaler "*Pilgrim*." This voyage to the Pacific Ocean lasted two years during which he endured all the hardships and danger of whaling and became thoroughly schooled in the art of navigation. When the "*Pilgrim*" returned to Somerset, he shipped again in another whaler under Captain Pratt Pottersville with whom he made several long and profitable voyages until 1840 when he gave up whaling and accepted a position as captain of a small schooner plying between Fall River and New York. From then on until 1871 he was captain of several schooners engaged in carrying freight and mail from the Old Fall River Iron Works Company to New York, and during these years Captain Davis gained the reputation of being one of the most skillful navigators out of Fall River.

In 1871 Captain Davis accepted a position with the Fall River Line as master of the old propeller

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"*United States*" and remained in the employ of the company until his death.

A list of the Fall River Line boats commanded by Captain Baylies Davis is almost a complete roster of the company's ships. He was captain of the "*Empire State*," the "*Old Colony*," the "*Newport*," the "*Bristol*," the "*Providence*," the "*Fitchburg*," the "*New Bedford*," the "*Fall River*," the "*Brockton*," and the "*Pilgrim*." The "*Puritan*" was his last command which he was compelled to resign in September, 1899, on account of illness.

No man on the Fall River Line was better known or liked than Captain Baylies Davis. To its thousands of patrons he was a familiar and beloved figure, admired for his skill and esteemed for his kindly and courteous manner. His main interest, outside his ships and his home, was the Masonic Order in which he was a leading figure during most of his life. He was an active member of Mount Vernon Lodge of Providence for fifty-one years, and his funeral was attended by the members of the Lodge in a body, as well as by prominent officials of the Fall River Line

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and hosts of sorrowing friends. In respect to his memory the stores in Fall River were closed from two to four o'clock on the afternoon of September 25, 1900, the day of the funeral, and flags were flown at half-mast on ships in the harbor and throughout the city.

Captain Baylies Davis married, June 26, 1848, Abby Bowers Gibbs, daughter of John and Hepsibeth (Gibbs) Gibbs of Somerset. She was born August 27, 1828, in Somerset, where she died January 26, 1896.

Captain and Mrs. Davis were the parents of three sons and one daughter. Their sons were Guyton Bowers, a resident of Fall River; Horation, who died while a young man, and Edwin Howard, whose biography follows. Their daughter, Blanche, was born in Somerset, May 11, 1866, and died in Buffalo, New York, June 6, 1932. She married, January 25, 1894, Alfred John Russell, born in Buffalo, New York, November 10, 1863, where he died February 1, 1933, son of William Charles and Margaret (Shiels) Russell, and they were the parents of a daughter, Margaret, who was born in Buffalo, March

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6, 1895. She married, January 1, 1917, Paul Henry Sheldon, born in Topeka, Kansas, September 14, 1888, son of Wilford Henry and Elizabeth (Laish) Sheldon, and they have the following children: Fred Russell, born in Buffalo, November 11, 1917; George Laish, born in Buffalo, October 24, 1919, deceased; Stanley Davis, born in Buffalo, July 31, 1923, and Davis Minor, born in Buffalo, May 24, 1930.

EDWIN HOWARD DAVIS, son of Captain Baylies and Abby Bowers (Gibbs) Davis, was born in Somerset, February 26, 1860, and died in Fall River, February 23, 1894.

He was educated in the Somerset public schools, and as it was his father's desire that he thoroughly learn the management and operation of steamboats, he entered the employ of the Fall River Line as soon as he had finished school and worked for a time in the purser's office. He had, however, no great liking for the work or life on a steamboat and after a few years gave it up to accept a position as private secretary to George F. Mellen. Mr. Mellen in those

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days was prominently identified with the electric street railroads in southeastern Massachusetts. He was very fond of Mr. Davis to whom he entrusted much responsibility and a splendid future was assured him when his untimely death took place at the age of thirty-four years.

Edwin Howard Davis married, April 29, 1886, Mary Adelaide Earle, daughter of Andrew Brayton and Hannah Earl (Borden) Earle of Fall River. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of a daughter, Persis, who was born in Fall River, April 27, 1888. She married, March 10, 1909, Orator Francis Woodward, Jr., son of Orator Francis, Sr., and Cora (Talmage) Woodward of LeRoy, New York. The Woodward family, of distinguished New England ancestry, was among the pioneers in the settlement of Genesee County, New York. Abner T. Woodward, father of Orator Francis Woodward, Sr., was a prominent citizen of Bergen, New York. In 1883 Orator Francis Woodward, Sr., engaged in the patent medicine business in LeRoy, at first on a small scale, and gradually built it up to enormous proportions.

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In 1896 he added the manufacture of "Grain-O" a food drink, the fame of which spread from coast to coast, and brought him success in large measure.

Orator Francis Woodward, Jr., and Persis (Davis) Woodward are the parents of Ruth, born February 27, 1916, and Orator Francis, III, born September 2, 1919.



EARLE

RALPH EARLE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1606, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1675. He came to America about 1634, and settled in Newport, Rhode Island, where the first record of him is found in the town records which state that on "1st of 8th month, 1638," he and fifty-eight others were "by generall consent of company, admitted to be Inhabytants having submitted themselves to the Government that is or shall be established according to the word of God therein." It is not known when he came to Portsmouth, where he became a leading and influential citizen, and at the time of his death was one of the largest property holders.

At a town meeting held August 26, 1647, he was "chosen to keep an Inn to sell beer and wine and to entertain strangers," and on June 2, 1649, "chosen treasurer for the year next ensuing and also overseer of the poor." He was reappointed to these offices in 1651 and again in 1654. He served in the General Assembly in Newport in 1650, and was elected

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Juryman for the General Court of "Tryalls" at Providence in 1655. He was also a member of the Grand Jury in 1669. On August 10, 1667, he joined a "troope of horse" of which he was later made captain. His will is dated November 19, 1673, and his wife, Joan, was appointed Executrix. He directed that upon the death of his wife his land be appor-tioned to Ralph Earle, son, and Ralph Earle, grand-son, and that his movable estate be divided equally into five parts.

Ralph Earle married, in England, Joan, surname unknown. She was born about 1595 and died in Portsmouth after 1673.

WILLIAM EARLE, son of Ralph and Joan Earle, was born in England and died in Portsmouth, January 15, 1715. He was made a freeman of Ports-mouth, May 11, 1658, and on May 18th of the same year admitted a Freeman of the Colony.

About 1670 he moved to Dartmouth where he acquired large landed interests and secured about two thousand acres in the original division. Many copies

EARLE

of conveyances to and from him are on record in Dartmouth. He returned to Portsmouth in 1680.

On May 6, 1691, the "General Assembly for their Majesties Collony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation in New England" was held at his home in Portsmouth. He was deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly in Providence in 1704, and in Newport in 1706.

William Earle married (first) Mary, daughter of Job and Katherine Walker, and (second) Prudence, surname unknown.

THOMAS EARLE, son of William and Mary (Walker) Earle, was born in Portsmouth about 1663 and died in Warwick, Rhode Island, April 26, 1727. He inherited land in Dartmouth, and in 1697 bought forty acres in Swansea. He lived in Dartmouth and Swansea until 1721, when he returned to Portsmouth and remained there the rest of his life.

His will was executed in Warwick, April 27, 1727, and the inventory of his estate amounted to 669 pounds, nineteen shillings and one pence.

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Thomas Earle married, about 1692, Mary Taber, daughter of Philip and Mary (Cook) Taber of Dartmouth. She was born in Dartmouth in 1670 and died in Warwick in 1759.

OLIVER EARLE, son of Thomas and Mary (Taber) Earle, was born about 1695, and died in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1766. In his youth he went to New York City where he was engaged in the East India Trade, and was living there in 1716, when his father deeded him half his farm in Swansea. He then returned to Swansea and bought the other half of the farm in 1721.

His will, executed in 1766, bequeathed to his wife "one half of his real and personal property as long as she shall remain a widow and no longer." The other half was divided among his children.

He married, June 9, 1720, Rebecca Sherman, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Tripp) Sherman of Portsmouth.

CALEB EARLE, son of Oliver and Rebecca (Sherman) Earle, was born January 30, 1729, in Swansea,

EARLE

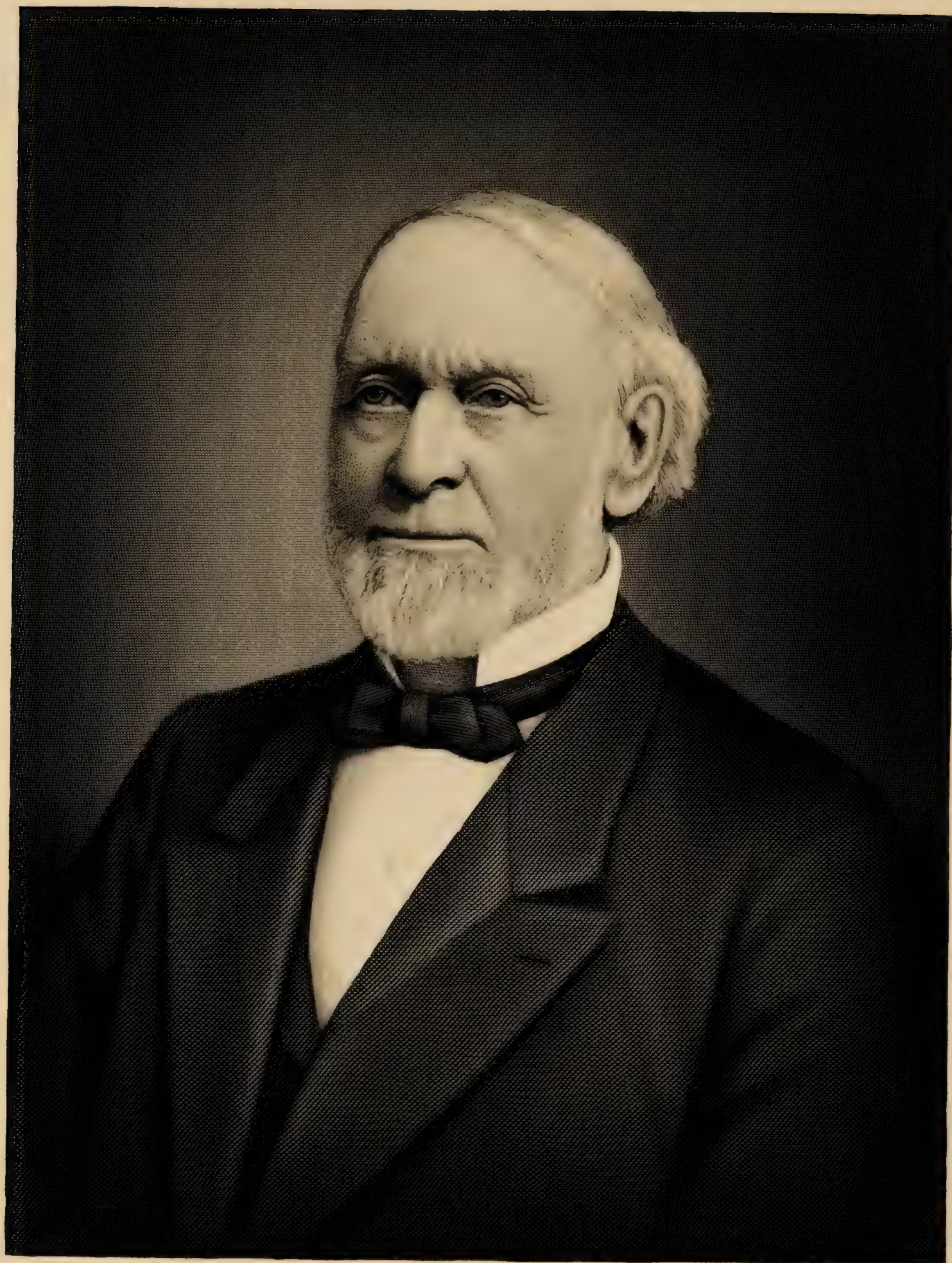
where he died about 1789. He lived on the home farm, which he operated, and was one of the respected and successful farmers of the community.

He married (first), October 5, 1745, Sarah Buffington, daughter of Benjamin and Isabel Buffington of Swansea. She was born September 1, 1727. He married (second), in 1769, Hannah Chace, daughter of Daniel and Mary Chace of Swansea. She was born December 12, 1744.

WESTON EARLE, son of Caleb and Sarah (Buffington) Earle, was born April 18, 1750, in Swansea, where he died September 5, 1838, and was buried in the Friends' Cemetery in Somerset.

He married (first), about 1771, Hepzibeth Terry; (second), about 1790, Sarah Slade; and (third), about 1823, Martha S. Smith.

SLADE EARLE, son of Weston and Sarah (Slade) Earle, was born in Swansea, October 16, 1791, and died in Fall River, Massachusetts, September 21, 1872. He resided in Somerset most of his life and was the owner of a large farm.



Lloyd S. Earle

EARLE

He married, in 1812, Hannah Gibbs, daughter of Robert and Martha Gibbs of Somerset, and granddaughter of John Gibbs of Swansea.

LLOYD SLADE EARLE, son of Slade and Hannah (Gibbs) Earle, was born in Somerset, December 11, 1812, and died in Fall River, August 11, 1895. He worked on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, and at the same time attended the country school. From 1829-1834 he served his apprenticeship as a mason with Pierce and Wheaton of Fall River, and then entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Danforth Horton, establishing themselves as contractors and builders. For the next four years he taught school during the winter months, first in Somerset and later in Dighton, but as his business grew and prospered, he was able to give up teaching in 1839.

Mr. Horton withdrew from the firm in 1860, and Mr. Earle continued the business alone during the remainder of his active life. His reputation for skilled workmanship was soon established, and he built some of the finest homes and largest mills in and

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about Fall River. He was in every sense of the word, a self-made man, rising through energy and industry to a position of wealth and affluence. He was one of the most respected citizens of his day in Fall River, not only in business circles, but in financial and church affairs as well. He was president of the Robeson Mill; a director in the Shove, Wampanoag, Robeson and Bourne Mills, and financially interested in several others. For many years he was a director of the Pocasset National Bank of Fall River; a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and a member of the board of investments of the latter institution.

He was especially interested and active in the moral and religious life of the city, and was a member of the First Baptist Church where for more than forty years he taught a class in the Sunday School. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and never touched liquor or tobacco in any form.

In early life Mr. Earle was a member of the Democratic Free Soil party, but joined the Republican party in 1856. He took an active and keen interest in politics, and served one term in the

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common Council, and as representative from Fall River to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1860-61.

Lloyd Slade Earle married, January 8, 1836, Persis Pierce Sherman, daughter of Carlton and Sarah (Brayton) Sherman of Fall River. She was born January 23, 1808, and died April 16, 1884.

ANDREW BRAYTON EARLE, son of Lloyd Slade and Persis Pierce (Sherman) Earle, was born February 27, 1837, in Fall River, where he died January 12, 1867. He received his education in the schools of his native city, graduating from the Fall River High School at the age of eighteen. He then decided to be a merchant and secured a position as clerk in a store in Fall River, but after a few years decided to go into business on his own account. He formed a partnership with Stephen Taber, and opened a store on South Main Street. The firm established a reputation for superior merchandise and courteous, honest dealing, which brought them business in large measure. Mr. Earle, however, was constantly urged by his father to enter his firm, and had definitely

EARLE

decided to do so when death intervened. He enjoyed the same enviable reputation as his father and was universally esteemed for his high character and pleasing personality.

Andrew Brayton Earle married, August 26, 1858, Hannah Earl Borden, daughter of Durfee and Grace (Read) Borden of Fall River. She was born January 5, 1839, and died March 17, 1915.

Children:

- (1) Lloyd Brayton, born May 2, 1860, died February 14, 1862.
- (2) Emma Persis, born March 26, 1862, died April 13, 1915; married, June 15, 1893, Dr. Charles Walter Connell, son of William and Clarissa (Gifford) Connell. He was born March 10, 1859, in Fall River, where he died February 7, 1923.

Children:

- (1) Clarissa Earle born in Fall River, May 26, 1894; married, September 15, 1919, Theodore Carl Sokoll, born in Fall River, July 20, 1892, died in Los Angeles, California, December 8, 1937, son of Edmund John and Frances (Rausch) Sokoll.

EARLE

Child:

- (i) Theodore Carl, Jr., born in Bakersfield, California, July 11, 1918. Legally adopted July 8, 1922.
- (ii) Grace, born April 29, 1896, died January 28, 1899.
- (3) Mary Adelaide, of whom further.

MARY ADELAIDE EARLE, daughter of Andrew Brayton and Hannah Earl (Borden) Earle, was born in Fall River, April 21, 1864. She married, April 29, 1886, Edwin Howard Davis.



EDDY

REVEREND WILLIAM EDDYE was born in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England, about 1560, and died in Cranbrook, County of Kent, England, November 23, 1616. He graduated from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1583, and received his M. A. degree from Trinity College in 1586.

He was curate in the parish of Thurston, near Bury St. Edmonds, from 1583-1586, and in Cranbrook from 1587-1589, when he was appointed Vicar of St. Dunstan's in Cranbrook, where he served continuously until his death.

St. Dunstan's in Cranbrook was built during the beginning of the Thirteenth Century and is famous as one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in England. In commemoration of Reverend William Eddye's service, a Memorial tablet and three windows were placed in the church by Robert Henry Eddy of Boston in 1902. The tablet bears the following inscription:

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“This Tablet and these three windows were dedicated by Robert Henry Eddy of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U. S. A., to the memory of his ancestor, the Reverend William Eddye, M. A., Vicar of this church from 1591 to 1616.

Whose sons John and Samuel and whose daughter Abigail were among the Pilgrim settlers of New England and there implanted for the benefit of a numerous posterity the religious principles here taught them.”

Reverend Eddye's will is dated August 20, 1616, and was proved December 4, 1616, in the Court of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. It was thoroughly in keeping with his strong Christian character and provides “unto forty poore householders of this parishe that are apparentlie knowen to resort diligentlie to ye church upon the lordes day and doe live peaceablie and godlie the sume of forty shillings of lawful money of England to be paid unto them within halfe a yere next after my decease.” Other sums of money and household furnishings were left to each of his children and his step-children. The

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inventory of his estate amounted to four hundred and thirty-four pounds, seven shillings and eight pence, a large sum for the times.

Reverend William Eddye married (first), November 20, 1587, Mary Fosten, daughter of John and Ellen (Munn) Fosten. She died in Cranbrook, July 18, 1611. He married (second), February 22, 1614, Widow Sarah Taylor.

SAMUEL EDDY, son of Reverend William and Mary (Fosten) Eddye, was born in Cranbrook, England, in May, 1608, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1685. His wife and his brother, John, accompanied him when he left London, August 10, 1630, in the ship "*Handmaid*," and arrived in Plymouth, October 29, 1630.

Soon after his arrival he bought a house and land for twelve pounds from Experience Mitchell, and joined the Pilgrim Church. He was made a Freeman of the Colony in 1633. The land records show that three acres in Plymouth were set off to him on

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November 7, 1637, and six acres, together with thirty acres of meadows, in 1641.

In 1640 Samuel Eddy and others bought a large tract of land from the Indians and founded the town of Middleboro. His land included several hundred acres in the northeastern part of Middleboro, which eventually became the village of Eddyville, and where he built the house known as the Eddy homestead.

Samuel Eddy married, in England, Elizabeth Savory. She died in 1682.

ZACHARIAH EDDY, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Savory) Eddy, was born in Plymouth in 1639 and died in Swansea, September 4, 1718. He was at the age of seven bound out to Mr. John Brown of Rehoboth as a shipwright apprentice and served until he was twenty-one. He did not, however, follow this trade but took up farming, and on June 7, 1665, the Court granted him twelve acres. On July 10, 1667, he bought from Thomas Savory thirty

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acres adjoining this land to which he at various times added by further purchases, and eventually became a large landowner. He built his home on the original twelve acres granted him by the Court and this property was later known as Eddy Furnace.

His will, dated August 31, 1718, was filed in the Bristol County Probate Court at Taunton. It is not known when he moved to Swansea.

He married (first), May 7, 1663, Alice Paddock. She was born March 7, 1640, and died September 24, 1692. He married (second) Widow Abigail Smith.

ZACHARIAH EDDY, son of Zachariah and Alice (Paddock) Eddy, was born in Middleboro, April 10, 1664, and died in Gloucester, Rhode Island. He moved to Providence in 1707. He was the owner of considerable property in Gloucester, as evidenced by his will, which is dated February 24, 1737, and was proved June 4th in that year. The inventory of his estate was two hundred twenty-eight pounds, eight shillings and two pence.

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Zachariah Eddy married (first), February 13, 1683, Mercy Baker of Swansea. He married (second), December 7, 1708, Ann Phillis.

ZACHARIAH EDDY, son of Zachariah and Mercy (Baker) Eddy, was born in Swansea, September 13, 1691, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, about 1751. He was a resident of Gloucester and later of Providence. He married Eunice, surname unknown.

ZACHARIAH EDDY, son of Zachariah and Eunice Eddy, was born in Providence about 1735. The date of his death is not recorded. He was a master shipwright. The name of his wife is unknown.

BENJAMIN EDDY, son of Zachariah Eddy, was born February 10, 1764, in Providence, where he died September 9, 1845. He was a shipwright and in October, 1778, enlisted in Boston as a gunner's mate on board the Frigate "*Deane*" under Captain Hinman, and soon sailed on a cruise to the West India Islands. A large English ship was captured and sent to Boston. After seven months' service he re-



James Eddy

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turned with the frigate to Boston, and was discharged. In 1779 he served as a substitute for his father, who had been drafted for six months, under Captain James Burrill, in the regiment of Colonel Atwill.

Benjamin Eddy married, March 18, 1787, Sarah James. She was born March 5, 1766, and died April 25, 1848.

JAMES EDDY, son of Benjamin and Sarah (James) Eddy, was born May 29, 1806, in Providence, where he died May 18, 1888. He was educated in the public schools, and as a young man learned the engraving trade in Boston. He had natural talent of high order, and genuine love for his work which soon began to attract attention, and after a few years in Boston he moved to New York where a larger field offered greater opportunity for his ability.

Success attended his venture in New York and he was soon recognized as one of the master engravers of his day. In order to still further improve the

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quality of his work he decided to go to Europe for the purpose of study and also to purchase a finer set of engraver's tools than could then be obtained in this country. This move proved the turning point of his career. He became acquainted with some of the great artists of the day and purchased from them paintings that could be disposed of in this country to good advantage. He invested a considerable sum of money in copies as well as originals and brought them to New York where his anticipations were fully realized by a gratifying success. He resolved to become an art dealer and from time to time made ten trips to Europe where with his discriminating judgment he procured fine paintings of which he disposed at auction sales in New York, Boston, Providence and other large Eastern cities.

Mr. Eddy's keen ability as a business man enabling him to retire while still a young man, and as he always regarded Providence as his home, he decided to move to that city when shortly after the Civil War he gave up active business.

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He built a large mansion on the hill north of Broadway and with true artistic instinct laid out the grounds with elaborate and beautiful landscaping. Mr. Eddy's home became one of the beauty spots and landmarks in Providence and noted for its valuable art collection.

Possessed of large means and leisure, Mr. Eddy now turned his attention to carrying out a project which had long been close to his heart. A firm believer in God as the source of all blessings, he cherished an equally strong conviction that every one should be allowed to worship according to the dictates of conscience, without the restraint of Orthodox doctrines. This was at the time when conflict between science and religion was most intense; but Mr. Eddy, with larger vision than most, believed that the time would come when there would be a reconciliation and it would be self-evident that truth demanded neither the sacrifice of religious belief nor repudiation of scientific research. In 1875 he erected a substantial brick edifice at the entrance of his estate,

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called the "Bell Street Chapel" to be used for public worship. His own explanation of his motive in building this chapel, made to a friend, was that he "built it as a voluntary monument of praise and gratitude to God for the life and many attendant blessings that had been given to him." There were no restrictions placed on those who came to worship at the Chapel, other than Mr. Eddy's wishes, expressed in a little volume, "Thoughts on Religion and Morality," in which he said:

"I would like to see a religious society established which would attach no merit to belief, or condemnation to unbelief; which would give to all the right of honest freedom of thought and individual conviction. These should be guaranteed to all. But since there is a greater power for good in united than in isolated action, the ideal religious society would have a proper coincidence in object and sympathy of views, to give the force which unity commands."

* * * * *

"I desire to help form a religious society which can say: 'We are inside Christianity, as we are

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inside of all the religions in the world, in every truthful principle which Christianity or any other system of religion inculcates. And we are outside every belief which underestimates the character of God or lessens the true dignity of man.

“And while as builder of the Bell Street Chapel, and initiator of the religious society which I hope may in time worship therein, I ask a reasonable sympathy with, and adherence to my views from those who may found such a society, I should violate my own convictions of freedom and duty if I sought in any way to prevent the exercise of any other person’s reason and individual judgment of what is right and true’.”

On this broad and understanding basis was the Chapel conceived and dedicated, to become a vital factor in the religious life of the City of Providence. Dedicatory services were held December 1st, 1889, with an address by Reverend Anna Garlin Spencer, then resident minister of the Chapel. While the founder did not live to attend the formal ceremony, he was spared several years after the Chapel was

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completed. Perhaps to him the most memorable occasion was when the Eddy Festival was held there on October 20, 1880, to celebrate the two hundred fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Samuel and John Eddy. The exercises were held in the Chapel, after which Mr. Eddy hospitably opened his house and grounds to those present. Forty-three years later, on September 15, 1923, the Bell Street Chapel was again the scene of family rejoicing, when the third Annual Meeting of the Eddy Family Association, founded in 1920, was held there. In keeping with their father's spirit, Mr. Eddy's daughters, Miss Sarah James Eddy and Mrs. Amy (Eddy) Harris, extended to all present the freedom of the house and the grounds.

To fully understand James Eddy's conception of religion, his broad and tolerant attitude, and his wise benevolence, one has only to read his little volume, "Thoughts on Religion and Morality." A few quotations will suffice to show how deeply ingrained was his religion and how all-embracing his humanity.

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"I would consecrate a Temple to God, to Truth, and to all that dignifies and ennobles Humanity."

"The true religion is one of faith in an infinite Righteousness and Love, and the working out of those principles of the Divine Nature in human life."

"The character of God, I firmly believe, is shadowed forth in the character of a good and intelligent man."

"The measure of our intimacy with God, the character of the principles which guide us, are shown by our daily life."

"Children not only have the right to be well born, but to be well brought up; to be kept abreast of the best developments of their time in all things * * * * Our children should be trained to exercise every magnanimous sentiment and to be guided by such early in life. We should form the minds of our children; train them up as you would a young plant to the observance of the best we ourselves know."

EDDY

"I believe in establishing Sunday Schools. I would embrace in the teaching of such schools the whole duty of man; religious, moral and political; and also such teaching as would tend towards success in life in pecuniary matters. I would teach children to do unto others as they would feel right for others in like circumstances to do unto them. And I would also teach them to rely as much as possible on themselves and not on others for their material well-being in this world."

James Eddy married, in Providence, September 21, 1848, Eliza Frances Jackson, daughter of Francis and Eliza (Copeland) Jackson and widow of Charles D. Merriam. She was born January 13, 1816, and died December 29, 1881.

Children:


- (1) James, born June 21, 1849, died September 20, 1853.
- (2) Sarah James, born May 9, 1851.

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- (3) Benjamin, born August 23, 1853, died September 18, 1853.
- (4) Amy, born December 5, 1854; married Dr. E. M. Harris of Providence.



ELLIS

HE surname Ellis is of ancient origin and is found in various forms of spelling in early Norman and English records. These, however, give no clue to the derivation of the name, though genealogists have advanced several theories. The baptismal name Elias common in France during the reign of Charlemagne, and the Saxon name of Ella and Aella are said to be possible sources.

In early records the name is found as Alis, Alys, Elys, Ellys, Eleys, Elice, Elies, and Elis. After the Norman Conquest in 1066 it appears frequently as Alis and William Alis, who is mentioned in the Domesday Book, was the progenitor of the family of Ellys of Kiddal, County York, and Stoneacre, County Kent, of which Sir Archibald Ellys, a crusader in the time of Richard I, was a member.

It is said that Sir Archibald Ellys was the first to bear as his insignia the cross and escallops in the Ellis coat-of-arms, which is described in Burke's "General Armory" as follows:

ELLIS

*Arms: Argent, on a cross sable five escallops
or; in the first quarter a spearhead
azure.*

In America there are four well-known branches of the Ellis family; that of Sandwich, Massachusetts, founded by John Ellis; that of Ashfield, Massachusetts, founded by Richard Ellis; the Virginia branch, and the Dedham, Massachusetts, line hereinafter under consideration.

(“Dictionary of the Family Names
of the United Kingdom,” Mark
Antony Lower, London, 1860)

LIEUTENANT RICHARD ELLIS was born in England, about 1621, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, October 21, 1694. The name of his father, who died in England, is not known, but it has been definitely established that he had a younger brother, Joseph, and that his mother married (second), in England, Lambert Genery.

Richard Ellis was the founder of the Dedham branch of the family and came to America before 1636 accompanied by his mother, stepfather and

ELLIS

younger brother. He learned the trade of wheelwright and gradually assumed a position of importance and influence in the community.

He was made sergeant of the militia in Dedham in 1659, and served as such until 1683 when he was appointed lieutenant. In 1660 he and Lieutenant Fisher were appointed to treat with the Indians and on June 8, 1692, he was elected a deputy to the Massachusetts General Court.

Lieutenant Richard Ellis married in Dedham, about 1650, Elizabeth French, daughter of Lieutenant William and Elizabeth French. She was born in England, about 1629-30, and died in Dedham, June 21, 1697.

("Dedham Vital Records, 1635-1845"
— "Scott Genealogy," M. L. Holman)

JOSEPH ELLIS, son of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (French) Ellis, was born in 1666, in Dedham, where he died March 25, 1752. He was a farmer and accumulated a large estate. In his will, dated December 23, 1751, he disposed of much real and personal property and mentions as legatees his

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wife Susannah, sons Joseph, Richard and Jacob, and daughters Joanna Whiting, Mary Gay, Abigail Fairbank and Elizabeth Pond.

Joseph Ellis married (first), October 25, 1688, Mary Graves who died in Dedham, February 7, 1712-13. He married (second), March 16, 1714, Judith Lewis, widow of Barachiah Lewis. She died in Dedham, February 19, 1746-47. He married (third), November 13, 1747, Susannah Smith of Dedham, where she died April 14, 1752.

("Dedham Vital Records, 1635-1845" — "Ellis Manuscript" — "Suffolk Probate Records")

JONATHAN ELLIS, son of Joseph and Mary (Graves) Ellis, was born August 2, 1705, in Dedham, where he died in 1795. Record of the distribution of his estate is on file in the Suffolk County Probate Office and reads as follows:

"It appears to me by the Account of Jonathan and Ichabod Ellis Administrators of the Estate of Jonathan Ellis of Dedham, Gentleman deceased intestate, that there will remain in the hands of the said Administrators a balance of one hundred and forty pounds nineteen shillings

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and one penny besides, a State Note value seventeen pounds seven shillings and six pence, also two Continental notes of the value of Thirteen pounds all of which will make the sum of One hundred and seventy-one pounds six shillings and seven pence, and is to be distributed as follows:

“To Jonathan the Accomptant as his double share Fifty-seven pounds two shillings and eight pence, to Joseph, Rebecca, the legal representatives of Mileta decd. and to Hannah Ellis the sum of twenty-eight pounds eleven shillings and one penny each as their single shares, David and Ichabod two other sons of the Intestate having received by Advancements in his lifetime more than their portions are not considered in this order.

21 February, 1786

O. Wendell Jud: Prob.”

Jonathan Ellis married (first), June 6, 1728, Rebecca Lewis, daughter of Barachiah and Judith Lewis of Dedham, where she was born April 16, 1704, and died July 29, 1746. He married (second), April 1, 1747, Hannah (Dwight) Clark, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harding) Dwight and

ELLIS

widow of Joseph Clark of Medfield. She was born in Medfield in 1712, and died in Dedham, December 4, 1751. He married (third), December 21, 1752, Hannah (Ward) Gay, daughter of Deacon Richard and Thankful (Trowbridge) Ward of Newton and widow of Joshua Gay of Dedham. She was born in Newton, May 13, 1697, and died in Dedham in 1785.

(Ibid. — "Newton Vital Records to 1850" — "Dwight Genealogy" — "Medfield Vital Records to 1850" — "Medfield," Tilden.)

DEACON ICHABOD ELLIS, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Lewis) Ellis, was born about 1743 in Dedham, where he died January 14, 1811. He was a farmer and prominent in church affairs, serving as deacon for many years. He was also a large property owner and the inventory of his estate, on file in the Norfolk County Registry of Probate, shows that he accumulated considerable property.

He married, March 23, 1769, Rebecca Newell, daughter of Timothy and Lydia (Kingsbury) Newell of Needham, where she was born about 1745. She died in Dedham, July 3, 1831, and is buried

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beside her husband in the Third Parish Cemetery, Dedham.

("Dedham Church and Cemetery Records" — "Dedham Vital Records, 1635-1845" — "Ellis Manuscript" — Suffolk Deeds)

JASON ELLIS, son of Deacon Ichabod and Rebecca (Newell) Ellis, was born November 11, 1777, in Dedham, where he died May 23, 1864. He was a lifelong resident of Dedham, where he was a successful farmer and prominent in town and church affairs.

He married, January 9, 1806, Susan Davis Fairbanks, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Hammond) Fairbanks. She was born January 31, 1783, in Dedham, where she died July 1, 1871.

("Dedham Vital Records, 1635-1845"—"Fairbanks Genealogy")

CALVIN FAIRBANKS ELLIS, son of Jason and Susan Davis (Fairbanks) Ellis, was born October 31, 1806, in Dedham, where he died February 23, 1875.

He married (first), May 17, 1832, Julia Ellis

ELLIS

Gay, daughter of Joel and Polly (Fuller) Gay. She was born February 6, 1812, in Dedham, where she died October 10, 1847. He married (second), March 7, 1850, Sarah Ann Gay, daughter of Joel and Polly (Fuller) Gay. She was born November 19, 1820, in Dedham, where she died June 21, 1855. He married (third), July 7, 1859, Maria (Guild) Fairbanks, daughter of Reuben and Olive (Morse) Guild and widow of Marshall Fairbanks of Dedham. She was born in 1824 in Dedham, where she died May 16, 1883.

(Ibid. — "Dedham Deaths" —
"Dedham Marriages," 1844-1890)

GEORGE CALVIN ELLIS, son of Calvin Fairbanks and Sarah Ann (Gay) Ellis, was born in Dedham, February 27, 1852, and died in Palmer, Massachusetts, April 21, 1889.

He married, July 14, 1875, Clara Belknap Holbrook, daughter of Dr. William and Clara (Belknap) Holbrook of Palmer. She was born August 20, 1856, in Palmer, and died January 6, 1936, in Monson. She married (second) Arthur



J. W. Egan

ELLIS

Dwight Ellis of Monson, Massachusetts.

("Dedham Births, 1844-1890"
— "Biographical Review of the
Leading Citizens of Hampden
County, Massachusetts," Bio-
graphical Review Publishing
Co., 1895. — Family data)

GEORGE WILLIAM ELLIS, son of George Calvin and Clara Belknap (Holbrook) Ellis, was born in Palmer, August 17, 1883, and died in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, October 22, 1937. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and graduated from the Monson Academy in 1901. He then entered Amherst College from which he graduated in 1905 and spent the following year taking a course at the Lowell Textile School in Lowell, Massachusetts.

In 1906 Mr. Ellis entered the employ of A. D. Ellis and Sons in Monson and later became a partner. When the concern was incorporated in 1923 as A. D. Ellis and Company, he was elected vice-president and assistant treasurer and held these offices until the time of his death.

Mr. Ellis was the ideal type of business executive,

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fitted by thorough training for the exacting duties of his position and endowed by nature with a character and personality that endeared him to his employees. He took a keen interest in the affairs of Monson and was always a generous supporter to its civic enterprises. Later in life he moved to Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and, though he took no active part in its community affairs, preferring to devote his time to his family, he was a most liberal contributor to any movement for social and city welfare. His generosity and cordial manner made him an outstanding figure in Longmeadow where he was fully as highly regarded as in Monson.

Mr. Ellis was prominent in club circles and held memberships in the Quaboag Country Club of Monson, the Colony Club of Springfield and the Longmeadow Country Club. Fraternally, he was a member of Day Spring Lodge, F. and A. M. of Monson. One of his strongest ties was his affiliation with the First Universalist Church of Monson, which he joined early in life and retained his membership until his death. For many years he was a member of the church choir and always took a deep interest in

ELLIS

the affairs of the church where his funeral took place on Sunday, October 24, 1937.

Politically he was known as an ardent Republican and served several years as chairman of the Republican town committee in Monson. He was often urged to run for public office which he consistently refused as he felt his business interests demanded his full time and attention.

Mr. Ellis was a director of A. D. Ellis and Company and for many years a trustee of the Monson Savings Bank.

Perhaps in none of the groups in which Mr. Ellis moved was he better known or more affectionately respected than among his classmates at Amherst. The Graduates' Quarterly of February, 1938, paid the following moving tribute to his memory:

"George William Ellis, known to his classmates of 1905 as 'Chuck,' died suddenly on October 22, 1937, of heart disease at his home in Longmeadow, Massachusetts. His death was a shock to his business associates and friends as he had been in his office, apparently in good health, on the preceding day.

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“‘Chuck’ Ellis, without desiring or winning fame, completed a reputable and useful life. All over the country men of Amherst have been good husbands, good fathers and good citizens, and George W. Ellis was one of them. In the last two or three years he had been especially interested in his younger daughter, Marjorie, and her skill in horsemanship, and followed her achievements enthusiastically at horse shows in New England. For him there was no struggle to make a living. He stepped from college into a well-established family business and developed it with discretion and profit. His chief interests were in his family and his community.

“George W. Ellis was a friendly, unassuming person who kept the even tenor of his way. But there must be many who regarded him as I did, with affection, and who heard of his passing with regret. A man of his modesty, integrity and sound character has not lived in vain. As boy and man, ‘Chuck’ Ellis walked in the paths of righteousness and he ended his days respected by all who knew him.”

George William Ellis married, April 23, 1908, Charlotte Marie Eames, daughter of George Manson and Helen Augusta (Higby) Eames. (*See Eames Line.*)

ELLIS

Children:

- (1) Holbrook Belknap, born in Monson, May 12, 1909; married, March 17, 1930, Elizabeth Coburn Allen, daughter of George Bates and Agnes Eleanor (Coburn) Allen.

Children:

- (I) Susan Eames, born January 4, 1931.
 - (II) Elizabeth Jane, born May 23, 1933.
- (2) Charlotte Marie, born June 28, 1913; married, December 28, 1935, Lieutenant Damon Cummings, U. S. N., son of Damon E. and Ennis (Morris) Cummings, Captain, U. S. N.

Child:

- (I) Damon Ellis, born December 22, 1937.
- (3) Marjorie Hope, born October 20, 1922.

("Palmer, Massachusetts, Vital Statistics" — "Amherst Quarterly" February, 1938 — Family data)




EAMES

Arms: Argent, out of a fesse azure a demi-lion rampant issuant gules.

Crest: A lion rampant sable.

(Matthews "American Armoury and Blue Book")

 THE surname Eames is derived from Exmes, a town in the department of Orne in Normandy, which doubtless was the original seat of the family and from where it was transplanted to England by followers of William the Conqueror. After the Conquest in 1066 the old Saxon forms "Eames," "Emes," and "Ames" became common in nearly every county in England and figured prominently in the early annals of that country.

In America records of the Colonial Wars testify that men of the name of Eames distinguished themselves as patriots and soldiers and later descendants have proved themselves worthy of the good Colonial stock from which they sprang by attaining high

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places in the industrial and civic life of New England.

("Dictionary of the Family Names
of the United Kingdom," Mark
Antony Lower, London, 1860)

THOMAS EAMES, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1618 and died in Framingham, Massachusetts, January 25, 1680. He came to America from a village near Stratford-on-Avon soon after 1630 and settled first in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he is of record in 1637. He moved to Medford about 1640 and remained there until 1659, when he moved to Cambridge. The records show that he sold eight acres of land east of Cambridge Common in February, 1664-65. In 1669 he moved to Sudbury, where he leased the Pelham Farm and after a few years moved to Framingham, where he lived until the time of his death. He built his house and a large barn on the southern slope of Mount Wayte, northwest of Farm Pond, and here engaged in farming. When the town of Sherborn was incorporated he joined the church there and was received as an inhabitant in 1674. He was one of the town's first selectmen and served on several important committees.

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During the Pequot War, 1675-76, the Council of Boston sent four soldiers to guard the families of Framingham Plantation and two of them were assigned to the dwelling and farm of Thomas Eames. It is not known when this guard was withdrawn, but in January, 1676, Thomas Eames journeyed to Boston to procure help and ammunition. During his absence, on February 1, 1676, the Indians attacked the unprotected family, killed his wife and several children and carried four into captivity. According to a family tradition, Mrs. Eames was boiling soap at the time and in an effort to save her children threw the scalding mass over the invaders. Before leaving the scene the Indians burned all the buildings.

Three of the captured children were ransomed or escaped and in a few months returned home. As compensation for the outrage the General Court granted Thomas Eames two hundred acres of land, and a large boulder now marks the site of the Eames farm and the massacre at Mount Wayte.

Thomas Eames married (first) Margaret Dean.

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He married (second), in 1662, Mary (Blanford) Paddlefoot, widow of John Paddlefoot, and daughter of John Blanford of Sudbury. She was killed by the Indians, February 1, 1676.

("Encyclopedia of Massachusetts," American Historical Society, New York)

NATHANIEL EAMES, son of Thomas and Mary (Blanford) Paddlefoot Eames, was born December 30, 1668, in Sudbury, where he died January 1, 1746. He was captured by the Indians in 1676 and later escaped. In 1693 he built the eastern part of the plank lined garrison house in Sudbury, which was preserved and occupied by his descendants until 1886, when it was torn down.

Nathaniel Eames served on the school committee for the years 1717-1718; was a member of the church committee in 1726 and held the office of selectman in the same year. He was a prosperous farmer and a leading citizen of Sudbury.

He married, about 1693, Anne, surname unknown. She died in Sudbury, March 12, 1743.

(Ibid.)

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NATHANIEL EAMES, son of Nathaniel and Anne Eames, was born April 18, 1703, in Sudbury, where he died March 13, 1796. He served as a corporal in Captain Isaac Clark's Company from August 21 to September 18, 1725, and his name appears on the alarm list April 26, 1756, when he mustered in for the French and Indian War service in Captain Harry Eames' Company.

He married, November 27, 1735, Rachel Lovell of Medfield, who died October 19, 1778.

(Ibid.)

NATHANIEL EAMES, son of Nathaniel and Rachel (Lovell) Eames, was born September 11, 1745, in Framingham, where he died September 8, 1820. He was a prosperous farmer and served as a private in Captain Micajah Gleason's Company of Minute Men at Concord and Cambridge in April, 1775, and in Captain Nathan Drury's Company, Colonel Abner Ferry's Regiment in 1780.

He married, about 1770, Catherine Rice, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Eames) Rice. She

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was born September 5, 1751, died May 30, 1833.

(Ibid.)

LOVELL EAMES, son of Nathaniel and Catherine (Rice) Eames, was born February 7, 1785, in Framingham, where he died December 4, 1865. He was the village blacksmith and a man of considerable means. His house was north of the Baptist Church and he gave the land on which the church was built. On March 4, 1854, he also gave the Town of South Framingham, a piece of land, 92 x 202 feet, to be held as a Common forever.

He married, April 5, 1810, Lucy Eames, daughter of Henry Eames, a soldier of the Revolution and a direct descendant of Thomas Eames, immigrant ancestor. She was born March 16, 1789, in Framingham, where she died July 11, 1880.

(Ibid.)

ALBERT EAMES, son of Lovell and Lucy (Eames) Eames, was born in South Framingham, March 9, 1811, and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 14, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and when twenty-one years

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old became an apprentice to Silas Allen, a famous gunmaker of Springfield, Massachusetts. Having mastered the trade Mr. Eames was for a time employed in the government mint at New Orleans, and later engaged in the lumber business.

In 1846 he became associated with the Remington Brothers in Ilion, New York, who had a contract with the government for a lot of breech-loading carbines to be used in the Navy. Mr. Eames devised a system for finishing parts to gauges which proved so successful that it is in universal use today. Mr. Eames won fame as one of the pioneer manufacturers of firearms in America and was at various times associated with Samuel Colt, the Remington Brothers, Horace Smith and the Wessons, all of whom he knew intimately.

Mr. Eames organized the American Machine Works in Springfield, manufacturers of cotton presses and heavy machinery, and in 1856 he became associated with the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company in Bridgeport, where he remained until the time of his death.

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One of Mr. Eames most absorbing interests was the beautifying of the city parks in Bridgeport. He served as park commissioner for more than twenty years, and Sea Side Park, near which he built his home, was his especial delight. He was also greatly interested in Beardsley Park which was laid out under his direction.

Mr. Eames was a lifelong Republican and also served as councilman, alderman, selectman and member of the street commission. In all these positions of trust he showed rare sagacity and judgment and unbounded faithfulness to the public interest.

In 1865, when the Street Railway Company was organized with a capital of \$100,000, Mr. Eames was one of the organizers. He later became president of the company and held this office at the time of his death.

Albert Eames married, June 20, 1844, Harriet Avery Ferre, daughter of Horace and Harriet (Avery) Ferre of Springfield. She was born in Monson, March 26, 1819, and died in Bridgeport, September 3, 1889.

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Children:

- (1) Martha, born in Chicopee Falls, August 15, 1845, died in Bridgeport, July 22, 1898. Unmarried.
- (2) Mary, born in Ilion, New York, December 6, 1847, died April 22, 1848.
- (3) Susan Maria, born in Springfield, August 30, 1849; married, April 24, 1884, Erva Burton Silliman, born in Easton, Connecticut, November 30, 1836, died in Bridgeport, September 30, 1909, son of Ezra and Emily (Burton) Silliman. No children.
- (4) Horace Lovell, born in Springfield, August 25, 1851, died in Bridgeport, August 13, 1895; married, December 23, 1879, Ella Parmelia Kingman, born in Watertown, Connecticut, August 19, 1854, daughter of Samuel C. and Emily Eustis (Brooks) Kingman.

Child:

- (I) Lovell, born in Bridgeport, September 3, 1881, died in Rio de Janeiro, February 1, 1919. Graduated Harvard University, 1903; was connected with the engineering department of the Singer Sewing Machine Company when his untimely death cut short a most promising career.



Geo. M. Gannett

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Married, September 6, 1912, Edna Harriet Hobby, born in Centerville, Maryland, March 4, 1884. No children.

- (5) Albert Hyde, born in Springfield, October 17, 1854, died April 21, 1858.
- (6) Harriet, born in Springfield, January 10, 1857, died in Bridgeport, July 2, 1936; unmarried.
- (7) George Manson, of whom further.

(Ibid. — "Commemorative and Biographical Records of Fairfield County, Connecticut," 1899)

GEORGE MANSON EAMES, son of Albert and Harriet Avery (Ferre) Eames, was born in Springfield, January 19, 1859, and died in Bridgeport, September 4, 1937. He was three years old when his parents moved to Bridgeport, where he attended the public schools. In 1877, as a boy of eighteen, he entered the employ of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, now the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and from a humble beginning worked his way up through all the departments. He learned every phase of sewing machine manufacturing and became nationally known as an authority on

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the subject. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1905 and was general works manager at the time of his death.

The record of Mr. Eames as a plant manager is outstanding. He had the faculty of obtaining a maximum of skill and energy from his employees with whom his relationship was considered unique for the times. He had a personal and intimate acquaintance with many of the factory workers and the welfare of each one was a matter of real interest to him. The practice of discharging employees whose industrial usefulness had ended because of age, which in those days was pursued by most industries as a matter of plant policy, was discontinued through his broad vision and humanitarian impulses. Through his wide understanding of human nature he succeeded in plant management as he excelled in quantity production through his technical knowledge of machinery.

The completion of his fiftieth year with the Singer Sewing Machine Company was observed in December, 1927, at a testimonial dinner given by

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the officials, and at which he was presented with a gold watch. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Eames referred to his life's work in the following manner:

"The sewing machine which has been so commonly known, has been an uplift to humanity and it has been far-reaching in its results. The sewing machine has done more for human progress than any other invention. All humanity is more self-respecting because of being better clothed. Satisfaction in having aided in the development of the material that has been used in paving the highway of human progress will be realized to a greater extent than in material wealth as those identified with it grow older."

Mr. Eames' civic career was as distinguished as his success in business and the editorial which concludes this biography is indicative of the high esteem in which he was held. As one of Bridgeport's leading industrialists and prominent citizens he took an active part in all municipal affairs. He was a life-long Republican but never hesitated to declare himself independently. Out of harmony with the policy of the late John T. King, Republican leader of the city for a decade, he organized the Republican

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Voters' League, and later gave active support to the candidacy of the late Fred Atwater, a Democrat whose election he was largely instrumental in bringing about.

Mr. Eames was an active member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' Association, and his clubs included the Algonquin Club, of which he was president, and the Bridgeport Yacht Club, of which he was commodore. For many years he was one of the most popular members of the Bridgeport Lodge of Elks. His keen wit, kindly humor and pungent observations on current events made his society much sought after. He was a self-made man in the truest sense of the phrase and rose to a high position in civic and industrial leadership.

From the "*Bridgeport Times-Star*," September 7, 1937:

GEORGE M. EAMES

"It is impossible to do justice to the public works of George M. Eames in cold print.

"He who would truly evaluate Mr. Eames' long and distinguished service to the city of

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Bridgeport must take a day or so for a tour of the city's parks, sense their widespread acreage, note their various facilities, watch the city's thousands enjoy them.

"And there one will find the permanent, enduring monument to George M. Eames.

"Not only was he adept, during his long term as president of the Board of Park Commissioners, in organizing and developing the facilities of such park land as the city already possessed, but he took a vigorous lead in the policy of having the city acquire additional acreage. Sometimes this was possible through purchase by the city. Again, the knowledge that Mr. Eames would supervise the development of the city's parks unquestionably encouraged gifts of land from prominent citizens.

"Still again, Mr. Eames himself, by his resourcefulness and energy, added himself hundreds of acres to the park system without any cost whatsoever to the city. Thus, a few years ago, when Black Rock Harbor was being dredged he arranged with the government to have the fill pumped to the area west of Barnum Boulevard. There, today, are hundreds of acres which Mr. Eames personally got for the city without cost.

"Again when the federal government an-

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nounced that Fayer-weather Island was no longer to be used for government purposes, it was Mr. Eames who engineered the agreement by which the island became a part of the city's park system.

"If he was thus spectacular in his ability to get the city much for nothing, he was equally impressive through the years in his everyday spending of the city's dollar. Appropriating agencies always knew that the city would get more than its money's worth when the appropriation was to the Park Department. It will be impossible to replace or duplicate the service he gave to the city's park system.

"On the basis of his own record of public service, Mr. Eames was always on sound ground when, on several occasions he departed from nominal allegiance to the Republican party and took leadership in municipal movements to seek a clean-up in the city government.

"In the city's industrial life, Mr. Eames, again, was a unique figure.

"Starting at the bench himself, as a boy of seventeen, in the foundry of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, his qualities of common sense, direct thinking and executive ability, produced a speedy rise to the point where,

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as he stood for the city's park system in the public eye, he also stood for his company, now the Singer Manufacturing Company.

"As manager of the company's local plant, he was not only a success in the industrial world, but he pursued a policy with regard to his employees which was strangely humanitarian in the midst of modern high pressure production. No employee under Mr. Eames need fear the approach of age — a Singer employee was often, if he willed, a Singer employee until his death. And the result was not, as most modern captains of industry will tell you, a loss of efficiency. Rather, it was a guarantee of careful, competent workmanship, which made the products of the company respected the world over.

"In public life, in the city's industry, Mr. Eames left his indelible, tangible mark.

"There were less tangible things about the man that will long be remembered too. There was his blunt, forthright style of address, the pungency of his conversation, the eternal humor with which he regarded himself, the Yankee shrewdness with which he evaluated the aims and purposes of others, the zest with which he flavored life.

"It will be a long time before Bridgeport benefits from the services of, or enjoys the

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tangy personality of another George M. Eames.

"It is, we imagine, the common thought of many Bridgeporters today that, in due time, a suitable manner of memorializing his name will be found and adopted. If P. T. Barnum started the city's park system, George M. Eames made it what it is today, and he was truly the 'Father of the City's Parks.' Perhaps it will be the new made land at the west of Barnum Boulevard which will be given his name; perhaps civic leaders will devise another method of perpetuating and symbolizing the city's gratitude to him. That something appropriate should be done, is, we are confident, commonly agreed, and the desire of all Bridgeport citizens."

Impressive funeral services, held at the United Congregational Church, Bridgeport, September 7, 1937, were further testimony of the respect and affection in which Mr. Eames was held. The Mayor of the city headed the delegation of local officials, and the full membership of the Board of Park Commissioners, members of other municipal boards, officials of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, delegations from the workers of the plant and representatives of the Manufacturers' Association

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also attended. The City Hall was closed and flags were flown at half mast on all municipal buildings. The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Park Commissioners and a handsomely engrossed copy sent to Mrs. Eames:

A MEMORIAL
TO
GEORGE MANSON EAMES
BY THE
BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

"At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut, held on September twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from us our friend and associate, George Manson Eames, who has served as a commissioner since 1902 and as President of the Board of Park Commissioners continuously during the past thirty-two years, we record this expression of our profound sorrow at his death.

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"His great abilities always at the service of others, his untiring energy and his unswerving sense of honor have greatly endeared him to us.

"His clear judgment and wise counsel, together with his uprightness have held the unqualified respect of all those associated with him, making his loss deeply felt, and have left a standard for all who came in contact with him.

"A good citizen, a considerate business associate and a genial, whole-souled gentleman has gone from among us whose place in this community will indeed be hard to fill. The memory of his kindly lovable nature and of his humor will ever live in the hearts of his friends.

"Resolved that we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

C. BARNUM SEELEY, DWIGHT WHEELER,

LOUIS KUTSCHER, JR., EVERETT N. PERRY,

SANFORD STODDARD, EDWARD BARNUM,

SYLVANUS D. LOCKE."

George Manson Eames married, October 14, 1880, Helen Augusta Higby, daughter of William Riley and Ann Mary (Johnson) Higby. She was born in Bridgeport, May 23, 1859.

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Children:

- (1) Charlotte Marie, of whom further.
- (2) Helen Ferre, twin, born in Bridgeport, October 30, 1886; married, November 12, 1908, Noble Edward Vincent, born in New Milford, Connecticut, February 17, 1888, died in Southport, Connecticut, April 24, 1939, son of Samuel Egbert and Caroline Elizabeth (Noble) Vincent.

Child:

- (1) Martha Allene, born in Bridgeport, November 1, 1909.
- (3) Martha Louise, twin, born in Bridgeport, October 30, 1886, died young.
- (4) William Higby, born in Bridgeport, October 18, 1892, died young.
- (5) George Manson, Jr., born in Bridgeport, December 17, 1902; married, October 26, 1923, Alice Adams, born in Bridgeport, March 23, 1903, daughter of Dr. Frederic Joseph and Mildred May (Beamer) Adams.

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Child:

- (1) George Manson, III, born in Bridgeport, November 19, 1925.

("History of Bridgeport and Vicinity," S. J. Clarke Publishing Company—"Bridgeport Times-Star," September 7, 1937 — Family data)

CHARLOTTE MARIE EAMES, daughter of George Manson and Helen Augusta (Higby) Eames, was born in Bridgeport, October 12, 1883. She married, April 23, 1908, George William Ellis. (*See Ellis Line.*)

(Ibid.)



HAMLIN

JAMES HAMLIN, son of Giles Hamlin, was born in England early in 1600, and died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1690. Little is known of his early life, but records show that he settled in Barnstable in 1639. His name appears frequently in the records of Plymouth Colony. He was made a freeman March 1, 1641-42, and served as a member of the Grand Inquest and the trial jury.

His will, dated January 23, 1683, was proved October 22, 1690, and his wife was named executrix.

James Hamlin married Anne, surname unknown.

("The Hamlin Family, A Genealogy of James Hamlin of Barnstable, Massachusetts,"
Hon. H. Franklin Andrews, 1902)

JAMES HAMLIN, JR., son of James and Anne Hamlin, was born in England in 1636, and died in Tisbury, Massachusetts, May 3, 1718. He was a farmer in Barnstable until 1702 when he moved to West Barnstable, where his property became known as Hamlin Plains. His name appears on the list of

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freemen May 29, 1670, and he was a member of the Grand Inquest June 6, 1682.

His will, dated September 13, 1717, is unusual in that it provides a number of bequests to persons not of immediate family. To his sons he left comparatively small amounts, "having already given and settled large portions of my Estate in lands, Meadows, housing and Commonage upon them." To his daughter, Hope Case, he left his household effects; twenty shillings to "brother Israel"; forty shillings each to his wife's sisters; forty shillings to "Jean Kelley, formerly my maid in Barnstable"; five pounds to Rev. Mr. Jonah Tony of Tisbury, and ten pounds to Rev. Mr. Jonathan Russell of Barnstable. The residue of his estate was to be divided between his son, Job, and daughters, Elizabeth Scudder and Hope Case.

James Hamlin, Jr., married, November 20, 1662, Mary Dunham, daughter of Deacon John and Abigail Dunham of Barnstable. She was born in 1642, and died April 19, 1715.

(Ibid.)

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DEACON EBENEZER HAMLIN, son of James, Jr., and Mary (Dunham) Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, July 29, 1674, and died in Sharon, Connecticut, April 8, 1755. He left Barnstable about 1729, and settled in that part of Rochester which is now Wareham, Massachusetts. The first church in Wareham was organized December 25, 1739, and Ebenezer Hamlin was one of the original members. He was chosen deacon February 18, 1740.

He moved to Sharon, Connecticut, about 1742, and as one of the first settlers there is frequently mentioned in the "History of Sharon."

In his will he bequeathed "Twenty-four pounds old tenor toward the worship of God in the neighborhood where I now dwell, Viz. in or near the new-erected meeting house on the Oblong near Sharon." This was the Presbyterian Church at Amenia Union, now South Amenia, New York, of which Rev. Ebenezer Knibloe was first pastor.

Deacon Ebenezer Hamlin married (first), April 4, 1698, Sarah Lewis of Barnstable. He married

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(second), September 20, 1729, Elizabeth Arnold, widow of Samuel Arnold of Rochester.

(Ibid.)

ISAAC HAMLIN, son of Deacon Ebenezer and Sarah (Lewis) Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, July 1, 1714, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1805.

Sharon records show that he bought land there in 1743-44 and that he bought a share in the Iron Works in September, 1748.

He removed to Lenox, Massachusetts, about 1777, and purchased twenty acres of land on which he and Job Gilbert erected a grist mill. He and his wife were admitted to the Congregational Church of Lenox "by recommendation" August 20, 1780.

Isaac Hamlin married, about 1737, Mary, or Mercy, Gibbs. She was born January 12, 1719, and died in Lenox about 1780.

(Ibid.)

ASA HAMLIN, son of Isaac and Mary (Gibbs) Hamlin, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, September

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23, 1759, and died in Verona, New York, December 3, 1831. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Rome, New York, where he built a log house and cleared land for a farm. He later built a frame house which was still standing in 1900.

He served as a private in the Revolution and applied for a pension in Rome on June 17, 1819. His record is given as follows:

“Served about three years in Col. Willett’s Reg’t; no details of service given; also private in Cap’t Stoddard’s Company, in Col. Vose’s Mass. Reg’t.; enlisted 1780 for three months.”

Asa Hamlin married, June 30, 1785, Hannah Nobles. She was born in 1767, and died July 6, 1851.

(Ibid.)

HENRY HAMLIN, son of Asa and Hannah (Nobles) Hamlin, was born in Lenox, December 28, 1786, and died in Locke, New York, August 7, 1848. He was about sixteen when his father removed to Rome, where he helped to clear the land and build the log cabin. He was a farmer in Rome, and later



Emmons Hamlin

HAMLIN

in Locke, where he became one of the prosperous and highly respected citizens, and for many years served as justice of the peace. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Hamlin married, in 1804, in Paris, New York, Laura Munson, daughter of Benjamin and Rosanna (Burgess) Munson. She was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 24, 1786, and died in Buffalo, New York, October 4, 1850.

(Ibid.)

EMMONS HAMLIN, son of Henry and Laura (Munson) Hamlin, was born in Homer, New York, November 16, 1821, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 8, 1885. He attended country school "in the old brown school house," a landmark on the road from Milan to Summer Hill, New York, and later in Locke, while at the same time he had to help his father with the work on the farm.

Long before he had finished school two strongly marked talents, both of which were to influence his life and career, began to develop. One was a love for

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and appreciation of music; the other, an unusual aptitude for mechanical pursuits. It was, therefore, quite natural that in 1845 he should obtain a position with George A. Prince and Company, manufacturers of melodeons and organs. Mr. Hamlin, gifted musically as well as mechanically, soon attracted the attention of his employers, and in a few years he was promoted to superintendent of the factory. While serving in this capacity, he began his experiments which led to the invention that brought him fame. He was the originator of the reed organ as it exists today, under the name cabinet organ, developing its tone by the art of "voicing." The reed of the old melodeon produced flat, "tinkly" tones because it lacked voicing — that is the tongue of the reed was flat, and fitted exactly into the aperture in the block in which it was to vibrate, bending it toward the head only enough to bring it within the edge of the aperture. Mr. Hamlin, after much experimenting, discovered that by bending and twisting the tongue of the reed he could overcome this

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and make the quality of the tone full and smooth, as we know it today.

In 1852 Mr. Hamlin removed to Boston, where a year later he formed a partnership with Henry L. Mason. This was the beginning of the world-famous house of Mason and Hamlin Organ and Piano Company. During the first years of its existence, the business was mainly the manufacturing of organs, for which there was a country-wide demand at the time, but later when public fancy turned to the piano for musical expression, Mason and Hamlin entered into the manufacturing of these instruments on a large scale. Mr. Hamlin's rare mechanical ability and inventive genius were, in a large measure, responsible for the great success of the Mason and Hamlin piano.

No biography of Mr. Hamlin would be complete without mentioning his absorbing hobby of violin-making. He had made a profound study of the instruments of the old masters of Cremona, and he procured the finest woods obtainable, some from

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Norway, over five hundred years old, which were sent to him by Ole Bull who was greatly interested in his work. No detail was spared to make his instruments as closely like those of the old masters as possible, and, over a period of years, he produced thirty-five violins, which in the opinion of connoisseurs and virtuosos compare favorably with those used for his models.

In keeping with his love for the finer things in life, Mr. Hamlin was a liberal patron of art. He attended all the best concerts and was widely known as a discriminating critic. It was his great pleasure to finance young people of talent who were unable to obtain a musical education, and in this way started several famous artists on their careers. His home in Winchester contained a representative collection of the works of modern painters, as well as many other objects of art, and he was for many years an active member of the Boston Art Institute.

In person as well as character, Mr. Hamlin was a typical "gentleman of the old school." He was a

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dignified, intellectual-looking man, of kind, gentlemanly bearing and courteous, friendly manner. The integrity and honor, that were symbols of his business affairs, extended to his personal dealings, and it may be said of him that he was a representative Bostonian of his times, cultured, honorable and successful.

Devoted to his home and family, he cared little for club life. He was a member of William Parkman Lodge, A. F. and A. M. and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Republican, but did not take an active part in politics. He was a member of the Unitarian Church of Winchester, and a liberal contributor towards its upkeep.

Emmons Hamlin married, February 13, 1843, Elvira Jane Patrick, daughter of James and Lucy (Preston) Patrick of Locke, New York. She was born in Venice, New York, May 6, 1823, and died in Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 20, 1908.

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Children:

- (1) Thomas, born in Buffalo, July 22, 1850, died in West Medford, Massachusetts, December 4, 1854.
- (2) Jenny Laura, born in West Medford, Massachusetts, September 10, 1855.

(Ibid. — Family data)




Arms: Argent, a battle axe in pale gules between three pellets.

Crest: Two battle axes in saltire proper banded with a chaplet of roses.

Motto: In Deo non armis fido.

(Arms in possession of the family)

HAYWARD

HE surname Hayward is of ancient origin and is found in various spellings, such as Eywood, Heywood, Heyward, Haiward and Haywood in early English records.

It is first mentioned in 1164 in a deed conveying to Peter de Eywood certain land which remained in the family until 1717, when it reverted to the Crown. Peter de Eywood is said to be the founder of the Haywood family in England from which the American line traces its ancestry.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, and died by drowning in Braintree, Massachusetts, May 10, 1659. He is of record in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he is listed as a proprietor in 1637. He moved to Braintree, where he was a leader among the pioneer settlers, and served as deputy to the General Court in 1641.

He married Margery, surname unknown. She died in Braintree, July 8, 1676.

JONATHAN HAYWARD, son of William and Margery Hayward, was born about 1640 in Brain-

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tree, where he died November 21, 1690. He was a farmer and served as deputy to the General Court and as surveyor of highways.

He married, May 6, 1663, Sarah Thayer, daughter of Richard Thayer.

SAMUEL HAYWARD, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Thayer) Hayward, was born April 11, 1682, in Braintree, where he died in 1745. The early Braintree records do not list him as having held public offices or taking a conspicuous part in the community.

He married, about 1710, Mary Paine, daughter of Moses Paine of Braintree.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAYWARD, son of Samuel and Mary (Paine) Hayward, was born December 19, 1713, in Braintree, where he died September 14, 1773. He was active in the local militia, in which he served. He was also a farmer and is buried in the old Braintree burying ground where his gravestone may still be seen.

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He married, in 1738, Silence White, daughter of Thomas and Mary White of Braintree.

CALEB HAYWARD, son of Captain John and Silence (White) Hayward, was born in February, 1752, in Braintree, where he died in 1800. During the Revolutionary War he served in Captain Moses French's company, Colonel Joseph Palmer's regiment and later in the same company under Colonel Jonathan Bass at Hough's Neck and Nantasket. Upon his return home from the war he engaged in farming in Braintree until his death.

He married, in 1793, Deborah White, of Braintree.

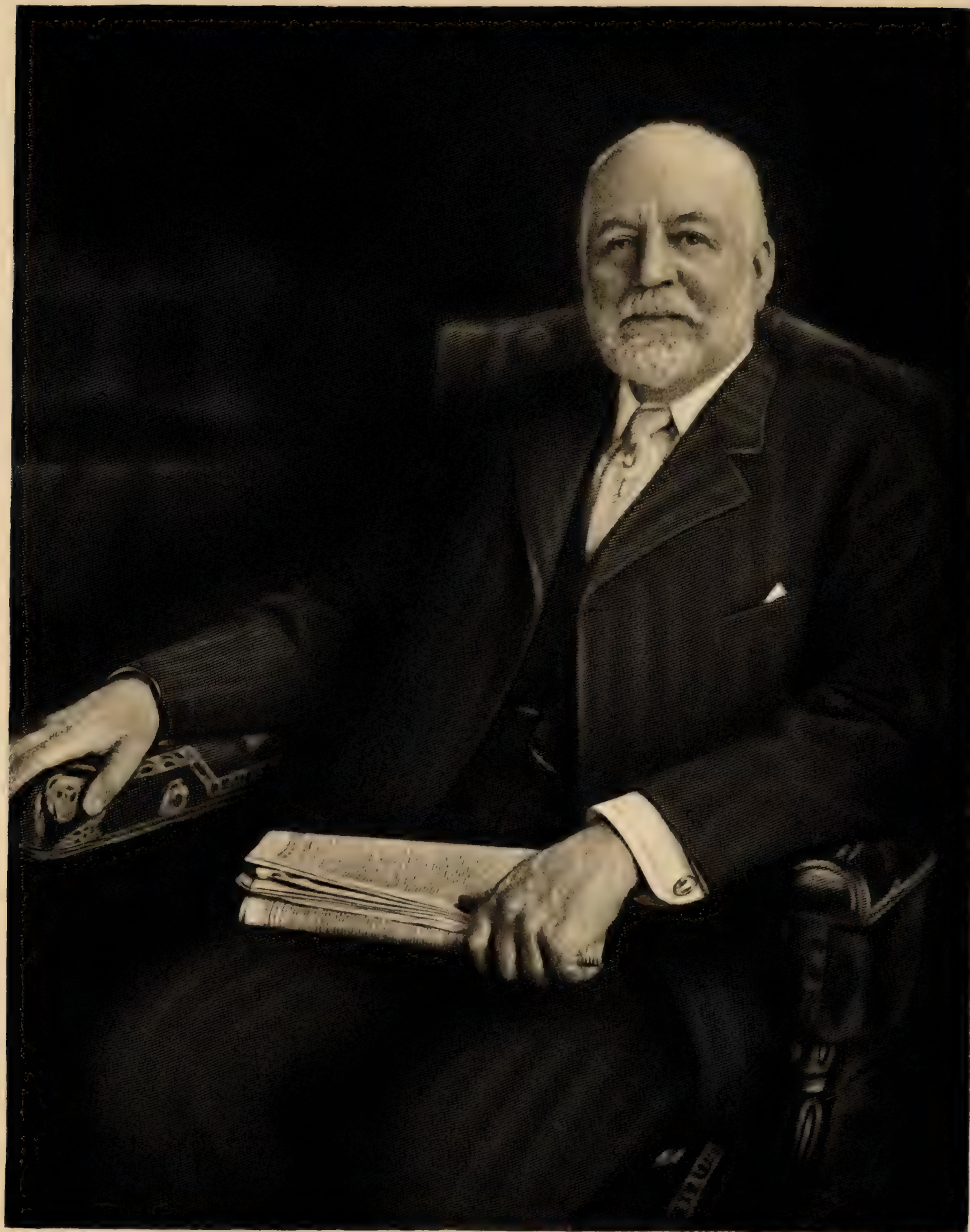
EBENEZER WHITE HAYWARD, son of Caleb and Deborah (White) Hayward, was born in Braintree in 1798 and died in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, May 3, 1875. He was educated in the district schools in Braintree. His first employment was a clerk in a dry goods store in Boston, where he eventually engaged in business for himself. He was a man of exceptional business ability with a marked bent for finance and when an opportunity for a position in

HAYWARD

the form of an opening with the Mendon Bank in Mendon, Massachusetts, presented itself he was quick to take advantage of it. He started as a clerk, and was soon recognized for his executive ability and sound conservative judgment. His advancement was rapid and in 1836 he was elected president of the Uxbridge State Bank in Uxbridge, a position which he held for the remainder of his life. For thirty-eight years he guided the destinies of this institution and saw it change from a state bank to a national bank under a Federal charter.

Mr. Hayward's conduct of the Uxbridge Bank and his thorough knowledge of banking and investments gained for him a statewide reputation as an influential financier. He was one of the leading citizens of his day, keenly interested in all civic matters, to which he gave generously of his time and means.

Ebenezer White Hayward married Susan Burbeck, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Coverly) Burbeck. She was born in 1790 and died in 1853.



Wm E Hayward

HAYWARD

WILLIAM EDWIN HAYWARD, son of Ebenezer White and Susan (Burbeck) Hayward, was born in Mendon, July 19, 1839, and died in Uxbridge, February 9, 1925. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Uxbridge High School, after which he entered the employ of the Blackstone National Bank as clerk. He remained for the next eight years with this institution, and during this period became interested in the growing industries of the section. He bought an interest in the Capron Woolen Mills of Uxbridge in 1865 and for the next thirteen years was the junior partner in this firm, which was changed to Capron and Hayward. The mill made a specialty of manufacturing satinet, turning out a superior grade of material for which there was a large demand.

In 1878 Mr. Hayward organized the firm of Hayward, Taft and Company for the manufacture of woolens, with mills at Proctorsville, Vermont. The firm was highly successful and became noted for the fine quality of its product. After a few years Mr. Hayward sold his Proctorsville interests

HAYWARD

and established a mill in East Douglas, Massachusetts, with Moses Taft as partner, and when Mr. Taft retired from active business in 1890 Mr. Hayward acquired his interest. In the same year Winfield Scott Schuster, known as one of the ablest mill superintendents in New England, joined Mr. Hayward, and the firm became W. E. Hayward and Company. The Company increased its business rapidly and soon became known as one of the leading Blackstone Valley concerns. Its products found a ready market throughout the country and subsequent expansion of the company's interests, adding to the reputation which, for many decades, had made the Hayward name a synonym for high quality.

Mr. Hayward inherited his father's ability as a banker and for many years served as president of the Blackstone National Bank, and as vice-president of the Uxbridge Savings Bank. In these positions of trust and responsibility he showed the same quality of leadership and fine executive ability that made him an outstanding industrialist. As president of W. E. Hayward and Company, Schuster Woolen

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Company, and Charles River Woolen Company he was widely identified with the woolen business of his day.

In spite of the large interests which claimed his time and attention, Mr. Hayward was always willing to assume his share of civic public responsibility and to aid in a material way any movement essential to the welfare of the community. He was representative to the General Court in 1892, and for many years served as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of the town of Uxbridge. He was a Republican and a leader in party councils where his influence was strong and his judgment respected.

As a member of the Unitarian Church of Uxbridge Mr. Hayward took an active interest in all its affairs and responded willingly to its needs. His progressiveness in business, consideration for his employees and his devotion to the welfare of Uxbridge made him an outstanding citizen of his day.

William Edwin Hayward married (first), May 12, 1864, Susan Hortense Taft, daughter of Moses and

HAYWARD

Sylvia (Wheelock) Taft. She was born in 1842 in Uxbridge and died January 20, 1878. He married (second), June 9, 1879, Armenia Madora Lovett, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Knapp) Lovett. She was born May 30, 1847, in Douglas and died January 10, 1884. He married (third), May 19, 1887, Elizabeth Churchill Capen, daughter of Avery and Nancy (Churchill) Capen. She was born August 15, 1853, and died December 9, 1914.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Harry Taft, born September 18, 1868, died June 7, 1930; married, January 12, 1905, Edith Cassandra Wires, born June 14, 1872, daughter of Ephraim Lewis and Mary Freeman (Fitch) Wires.

Children:

- (I) Mary Elizabeth, born February 28, 1906.
 - (II) Harriet Taft, born June 20, 1907.
- (2) Sylvia Wheelock, born November 28, 1870; married, January 30, 1901, Wendell Williams, born April 3, 1866, son of Gustavus B. and Bernette (Hill) Williams. No children.
- (3) Mary Burbeck, born February 10, 1873; married, October 21, 1903, Herbert Richard Sayles,



W L Hayward

HAYWARD^{1*}

born August 30, 1874, died July 17, 1913, son of Herbert Richard and Emma (Hopkins) Sayles.

Child:

- (1) Sylvia, born March 13, 1906; married, October 20, 1928, George Payson Carver, Jr., born July 10, 1903, son of George Payson and Ella Wendal (Simpson) Carver.

Children:

- (i) Mary Sayles, born March 25, 1933.
- (ii) Sylvia Payson, born June 13, 1938.



WILLIAM LOVETT HAYWARD, son of William Edwin and Armenia Madora (Lovett) Hayward,

HAYWARD

was born in Uxbridge, December 25, 1882, and died in Franklin, Massachusetts, December 4, 1937. He was educated in the public schools of Uxbridge, and Highland Military Academy in Worcester, from which he graduated in 1900. He then completed a three year course at the Lowell Textile School in order to obtain the practical and technical knowledge of the textile industry for which that course is famous, as it was a foregone conclusion that he eventually should enter the woolen business and take over some of his father's responsibilities.

Before settling down to the business which was to become his life work, Mr. Hayward traveled extensively throughout the United States, an experience which gave him a well poised, broad outlook on life and the democratic attitude which characterized his entire career. Thus, with a background of study and actual practice in textile manufacturing, combined with the advantage of travel, he returned to Uxbridge well prepared to take over the important executive position he was to assume in later life.

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Before entering the William E. Hayward and Company Mills, Mr. Hayward served an apprenticeship under the capable tutelage of George Duffy of the Taft Woolen Mills in Caryville, and upon the death of his father in 1925 he assumed active control as president of the Hayward-Schuster combine, a business of considerable magnitude. The Millbury Woolen Company of Millbury, the Manchaug Mills of Manchaug, and the Harry T. Hayward Plant in Franklin, as well as the Hayward-Schuster Company of New York, were all added to the parent company during his years as president and this expansion was largely due to his talent for organization and inherent ability for management. Thus in comparatively few years Mr. Hayward had reached an important position and was an outstanding leader in the textile industry in New England.

Ever alert to changing conditions he installed modern machinery and other improvements, and operated some of the finest and most up-to-date mills in the country. The relationship between himself and his employees was close and cordial, due to

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his real interest in their welfare. He provided a large clubhouse, equipped with a variety of indoor sport apparatus, exclusively for their use, and contributed to the maintenance of a company baseball league. He furnished a fine training camp for the teams, which also served as a recreation center for the employees. An ardent sportsman and enthusiastic fan himself, he often entertained his friends from the big league teams and other sportsmen there. His home in Douglas was a typical country gentleman's estate, with a fine stable. His horses were frequent winners in competitive exhibitions and the Haywards were noted for their horsemanship throughout the section. Mr. Hayward was known as an all-around sportsman. He was for many years a member of the Mendon Canoe Club, and as an excellent shot his principal recreation was that of hunting trips from his hunting lodge in the North Country. He won many trophies and always earned them, for in recreation, as in business, his motto was "Fair Play."

A few years before his death Mr. Hayward bought "Oakwald" from the estate of his brother, Harry

HAYWARD

Taft Hayward. This beautiful home in Franklin, known as the "Hayward Mansion" is one of the most beautifully landscaped estates in Massachusetts, and here Mr. Hayward delighted in entertaining his many friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Hayward was well-known in fraternal circles. He was a member of the Mumford River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Douglas; St. Elmor Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Whitinsville; Woonsocket Commandery Knights Templar, and Palestine Temple Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Providence.

As his father and grandfather before him were prominently connected with financial institutions, so Mr. Hayward followed the family tradition and served as vice-president and director of the Blackstone National Bank of Uxbridge for many years. He was also a director of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers and rendered that organization much valuable service on important committees. He had large financial interests in the



Esther M Hayward

HAYWARD

Southbridge Finishing Company and in the American Optical Company of Southbridge. Endowed with keen foresight and good judgment, his every venture turned out to his advantage, as well as to that of the communities in whose industries he invested his fortune.

William Lovett Hayward married, December 24, 1917, Esther Naomi Morse, daughter of Charles Newton and Marietta Belle (Lewis) Morse. She was born in Boston, September 10, 1895.

Mrs. Hayward's father, Charles Newton Morse, was born June 20, 1870, in Sterling, Massachusetts, where he died July 17, 1919. A member of an old family in the section, he was the owner of a large farm at Sterling Junction, and also for many years employed by the Worcester Consolidated Electric Company. He married, June 23, 1891, Marietta Belle Lewis, born January 26, 1871, daughter of Reverend Joseph Whitman and Lucy (Sawyer) Lewis, both of old New England families. Reverend Lewis was a well-known Methodist minister, holding

HAYWARD

pastorates in Fitchburg, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Ashburnham, and at the time of his death, in Clinton.

Children:

- (1) William Edwin, born November 29, 1918.
- (2) Barbara, born June 23, 1920.
- (3) Virginia Morse, born July 13, 1923.



HOWARD

JOHN HOWARD, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England about 1640, and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1700. The date of his arrival in America is not known, but record of him is found in Duxbury in 1643. He was one of the first settlers of Duxbury, where he remained until 1651 when he became one of the original proprietors of West Parish of Bridgewater, where he took the oath of fidelity in 1657.

John Howard was a prominent figure in the early history of Bridgewater. He was the keeper of an "ordinary" or tavern, and his property remained in the possession of his descendants for several generations. He was active in military affairs of the town and was said to be a man of great strength of character and much influence in the colony.

The name of his wife is unknown.

JOHN HOWARD, JR., son of John Howard, lived all his life in Bridgewater, where he was born. The dates of his birth and death are not on record. As

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a young man he moved to that part of East Bridgewater known as Joppa, where he was engaged in farming until the death of his father, when he sold his farm and returned to West Bridgewater. He occupied the Howard homestead and operated the tavern until 1726.

He married, in 1678, Sarah Latham, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Winslow) Latham of Bridgewater.

MAJOR EDWARD HOWARD, son of John, Jr., and Sarah (Latham) Howard, was born in Bridgewater in 1687. He inherited the homestead and conducted the tavern until his death. He was prominent in civic affairs and for many years a member of the local militia in which he rose to the rank of major. As his father and grandfather before him, he was famous and popular as a host, and one of the best-known men in the section.

He married, February 7, 1711, Mary Byram, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Edson) Byram of Bridgewater.

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COLONEL EDWARD HOWARD, son of Major Edward and Mary (Byram) Howard, was born March 11, 1723, in Bridgewater, where he died March 9, 1809. He was a lifelong resident of West Bridgewater, where he was prominent in town affairs. He inherited and conducted the tavern and, like his father, was active in military affairs and held the rank of colonel in the local militia.

He married (first), April 23, 1745, Susanna Howard, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Field) Howard of West Bridgewater, and (second), December 19, 1786, Abigail Beal, daughter of Benjamin Beal of Braintree, Massachusetts, and widow of Joshua Howard of that town.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BEAL HOWARD, son of Colonel Edward and Abigail (Beal) Howard, was born in Bridgewater, March 2, 1788, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 3, 1867. He attended the local schools, and on the death of his father inherited the homestead and tavern, which he conducted for more than a quarter of a century. During this time he played an important part in

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civic affairs, and held numerous town offices of trust and responsibility. He was also active in the local militia, in which he held the rank of captain.

The coming of the railroads threw into discard old routes of travel, and in 1837 Captain Howard decided to close the Inn and move to New Bedford. Soon after this the historic old tavern was destroyed by fire, removing one of the famous landmarks in the town.

Captain Howard, however, kept the rest of his property until 1860, when he sold it to his son, but he always claimed Bridgewater, home of his ancestors for generations, as his residence.

In New Bedford Captain Howard, already a man of substantial wealth, established himself in the whaling industry, which was then at its peak, and soon became owner of numerous vessels engaged in whaling in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Success came to him in large measure and he was counted one of the wealthiest men in New Bedford. He was a director of nearly every important corporation formed in the city during the fifteen years before

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his death. These included numerous railroad and manufacturing enterprises in which he was heavily interested. His excellent business judgment was recognized by his associates in every organization with which he was identified and his keen foresight and sound advice respected. He was prompt in his decisions and resolute in action, and a man to be reckoned with, whether it was a question of a railroad route, or a place to hold a town meeting.

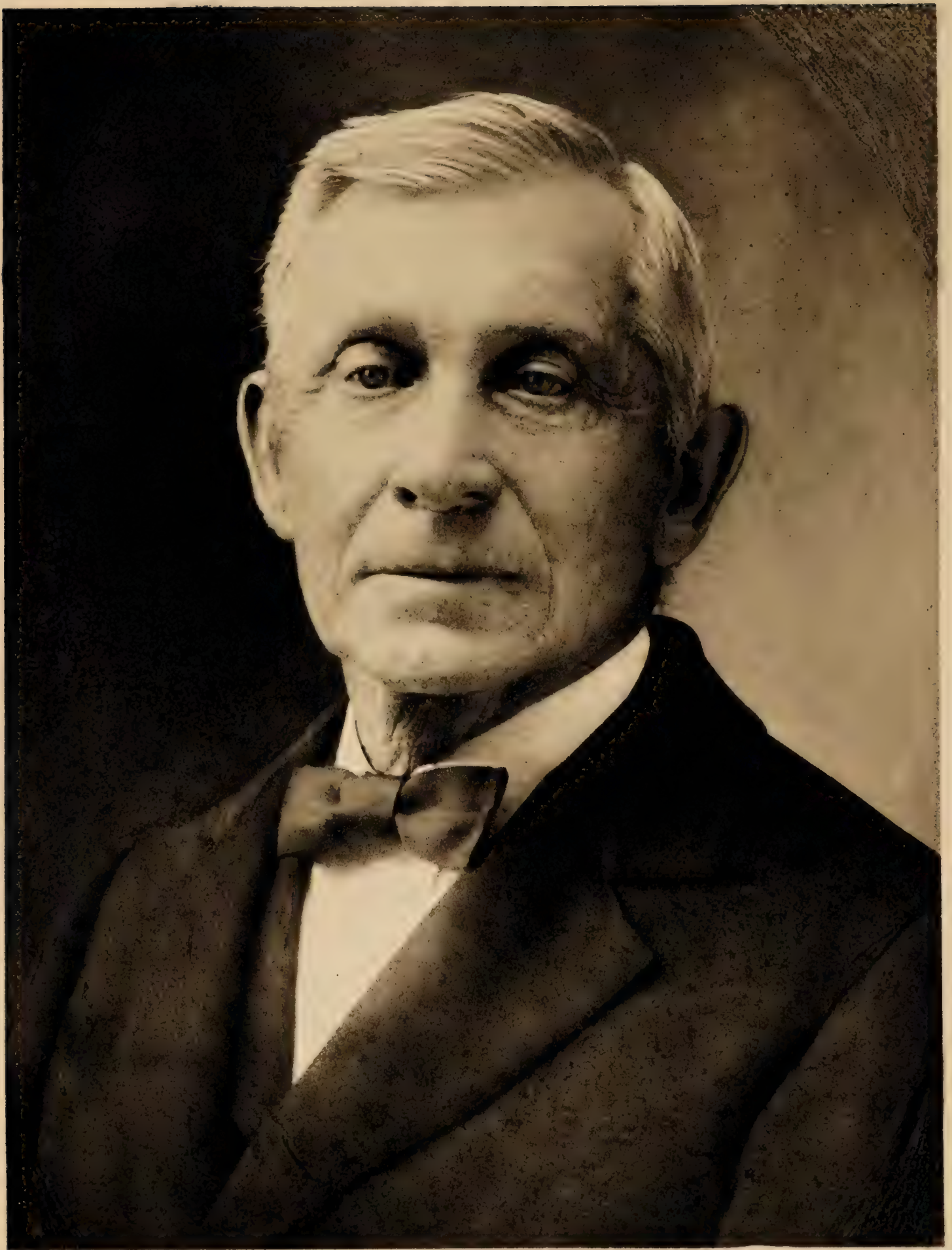
Although his business interests demanded much of his time, he was never too busy to neglect his duties as a citizen of West Bridgewater, and whenever an important question came up, he could be counted on the side which had the best interests of the town at heart. He was extremely reticent, and few of his most intimate friends realized how much he loved the place of his birth until after his death. His bequests, amounting to one hundred and two thousand dollars, for the benefit of the town indicate that the welfare of West Bridgewater was always close to his heart.

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The following paragraph is quoted from his will:

“To the town of West Bridgewater eighty thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used for ‘the establishment and support of a high school or seminary of learning, to be called the Howard School;’ Twenty thousand dollars to the First Congregational Society of this town, to be called the Howard Parochial Fund, the income of which is to be applied to scientific lectures in the town, provided there be an annual addition of one hundred dollars, otherwise to be added to the school or parochial fund.”

The manner in which these splendid gifts were distributed was in keeping with the whole life and spirit of Captain Howard. The townspeople had no inkling of what was in his mind, and his memory, for that reason, is even more cherished in that he expected no thanks for his benefactions. The Howard Seminary is an enduring monument to his generosity and love for his native town. Few names stand out as prominently, or will be as long remembered in West Bridgewater and vicinity as that of Captain Benjamin Beal Howard.



Francis E. Howard.

HOWARD

Captain Howard married (first), October 11, 1810, Olive Howard, daughter of Gamaliel and Olive (Babbitt) Howard. She died January 19, 1826, and he married (second), November 5, 1826, Susan Mitchell of Newton, Massachusetts, who died September 10, 1850. He married (third), July 31, 1852, Mrs. Jane B. Taylor, who died July 24, 1861. He married (fourth), June 24, 1862, Mrs. Harriet M. (Pratt) Howard, widow of John Edward Howard. She died November 20, 1884.

FRANCIS EDWARD HOWARD, son of Captain Benjamin Beal and Olive (Howard) Howard, was born May 14, 1825, in West Bridgewater, where he died August 12, 1902. Mr. Howard received his early education in the public schools of West Bridgewater and in private schools conducted by such eminent teachers as the Honorable Joseph Kingman, Richard Stone and Moses Mandell. He was an earnest and thoughtful student and became leader of a group of cultured young people of the town. In the winter of 1846-47, he was instrumental in forming the West Bridgewater Lyceum, and was unanimously selected as editor of the "Lyceum Repository."

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Mr. Howard might have had his choice of careers, but love of the land and the ancestral homestead, decided him to devote his energy principally to farming to which he brought a scientifically trained mind and keen business sense.

He purchased his father's property in 1860 and built a handsome residence in 1897. He brought his farm to a high state of cultivation and did everything in his power to improve conditions for neighboring farmers. He organized the West Bridgewater Farmers' Club in 1871, and for a quarter of a century worked tirelessly to extend the scope of its influence. When the West Bridgewater Grange succeeded the Farmers' Club, he continued his interest in the new organization.

Mr. Howard was interested in politics and local affairs since early manhood. He was a Whig until 1854, when he joined the Republican party, and was a delegate from West Bridgewater to the first Republican State Convention. Until the end of his life he was identified with the Republican party as one of the most prominent leaders in the section.

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He was one of the first Republican Selectmen of West Bridgewater and served from 1863 to 1870, the last two years as chairman. He was a member of the school committee eight years and was appointed United States Marshal in 1870. He represented West Bridgewater and Brockton in the State Legislature in 1882, and served as Registrar of Voters from 1884 to 1889. His record in the Assembly was outstanding for earnest effort to advance the best interests of his constituents, and for securing the passage of several bills most beneficial to the section.

Mr. Howard was a student of national affairs and exceptionally well informed. His friend, Judge Benjamin W. Harris, Congressman from the District, said of him:

“* * * I did not have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Howard personally, or of knowing much about him until after 1873. For ten years after the Fourth of March in that year, I was in Congress, and his representative. During these years it was his custom frequently to go to Washington with Mrs. Howard, and sometimes with his daughter, to spend a few winter weeks during the most interesting period of the

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sessions. It was during one of his visits to the Capitol that I really learned that he did not visit Washington for mercenary purposes, or for mere personal ends.

“* * * Having, on his arrival in Washington, secured comfortable apartments, he was accustomed to visit the Capitol daily, or as often as interesting debates were likely to occur in either branch. In this way he came to know every prominent member of either House. * * * Apparently he knew more of what went on in the Senate than I could know, shut-up or boxed-up, so to speak, in the House chamber. Mr. Howard was a Republican in politics, and a very intelligent one, who was able to judge with fairness and discrimination the discussions to which he listened. * * * I often met Mr. Howard during these winter sojourns in Washington, and always found him full of information and ready with valuable suggestions on public matters.”

Upon his father's death in 1867, Mr. Howard became a trustee of the Howard Funds and served as a member of the board during the remainder of his life, a period of thirty-five years. He was trustee, thirteen years; treasurer, fourteen years; and president of the board for eight years. As president of

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Howard Seminary, his liberal and progressive policies carried into completion tentative plans of its founder, and, as president of the Howard Funds, and the recognized representative of his father, Captain Benjamin Beal Howard, he won the esteem of his associates for his grasp of financial affairs and his skill in administering them. His invaluable services to the Board of Trustees were recognized in the following resolution:

"ROOMS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOWARD FUNDS

September 5, 1902

"WHEREAS, After an active and useful life, full of years and merited public esteem, our honored and beloved president, Francis E. Howard, has passed from mortal life, be it

"RESOLVED, That we, his associates on the Board of Trustees of the Howard Funds, sorrowfully record our deep sense of loss in his death; that our meetings will miss his genial presence and friendly greeting; as well as the vigilant care and wise counsels always given in matters of

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administration; that we deplore the loss to ourselves of a firm and steadfast friend, and to the community of an honest citizen and a Christian gentleman.

“RESOLVED, That we extend to the family of our late colleague our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their season of affliction.

“RESOLVED, That these resolutions be entered in the records of the meetings of the Board, and a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend.

CHARLES R. PACKARD, *Secretary.*”

For three-quarters of a century every phase of civic life and every movement for the welfare of West Bridgewater benefited through Mr. Howard's noble endeavors. When the old district libraries were consolidated, and a public library organized in 1879, he gave the sum of five hundred dollars, and by his will the library received a like amount. Resolutions adopted by the Trustees of the Public Library gratefully acknowledged these benefactions and spoke of his death as “an irreparable loss, not only to ourselves personally, but to the library as well.”

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When, after the Civil War, a soldiers' monument was to be erected by voluntary contribution, Mr. Howard was largely instrumental in carrying the project to a successful conclusion. The monument on Union Square in West Bridgewater, while commemorating the patriotism of soldiers, is likewise an enduring tribute to the civic spirit of one of Bridgewater's most beloved citizens.

Mr. Howard was an authority on the early history of the town, and an active member and liberal donor to the Old Bridgewater Historical Society. He gave the land, as well as a sum of money, for the Society's present building. The following resolution was adopted by the Society upon Mr. Howard's death:

"Mr. Howard was deeply interested in the welfare of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society, and was of special aid in providing means for the erection of its memorial building; his memory will long be cherished by all our members.

"The committee appointed by the president of the society to take formal cognizance, at this

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meeting, would present the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, In the departure from this earthly life, of Francis Edward Howard, the Old Bridgewater Historical Society has met with a loss of one of its most valuable members, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we bear testimony to the work of Francis Edward Howard, not only by virtue of his generous gifts which were cheerfully bestowed, his unvarying devotion to the welfare of this society and to the memory of the early settlers of Old Bridgewater, but also in view of the uprightness of his character, his wise and patient counsels, and those qualities of mind and heart that endeared him to those with whom he was intimately associated.

"RESOLVED, That we recognize his loyalty to the causes of education, temperance and religion, the value of his efforts in the discharge of the duties of citizenship in behalf of his native town and our beloved commonwealth and that we commend his example as a fit type of a New England gentleman.

"RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this society, and that a copy

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thereof, with expressions of our sympathy, be presented to the family of the deceased.

EDWARD ALLEN,

EDWARD B. MAGLATHLIN,

JOSHUA E. CRANE,

Committee."

In 1850 Mr. Howard joined the Unitarian Church of Bridgewater, the church of his forefathers, and until his death was a loyal supporter of its parochial activities and a liberal donor to its charities. He served as treasurer of the parish over a period of sixteen years, and for thirteen years was an active member of the executive committee of the Plymouth and Bay Unitarian Conference. He wrote a historical sketch of the First Church of Old Bridgewater which was so comprehensive that it was filed in the office of the secretary of the American Unitarian Association. The following extract from the Memorial Sermon, preached in the Unitarian Church, Sunday, September 21, 1902, by the Reverend Edward B. Maglathlin is indicative of Mr. Howard's serene

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Christian character and his worth to the church he loved so well.

“* * * He was a devoted church member; when a young man he came to the Lord’s table and nevermore ceased to eat and drink of the bread and water of life. One of the organizers of our Sunday School, he was a teacher for many years, setting before the boys of his class a high standard of moral excellence. As a regular attendant upon divine service, he never absented himself when it was possible for him to be present. * * *

“God grant that the great and good influence of his character may abide, to command that we do the work which is before us, in the name and with the spirit of the Master whom he served.”

In 1870 Mr. Howard was one of the organizers of the Pine Hill Cemetery Association, and throughout his life took great personal interest in its affairs. Resolutions adopted by the Association, October 4, 1902, recounted his services as secretary for twenty years, and treasurer from its organization until 1901, when failing health caused him to resign. These

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offices were "filled with distinguished ability, and with honor both to himself and his associates."

Mr. Howard's death removed from the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association one of its most ardent supporters. While a member of the Legislature he gave the suffrage movement active and unwavering support as one of the pioneer legislators in the State favoring equal rights for women. He also took a deep interest in the Temperance Cause and in the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society of which he was a member and served on many of its important committees. "In such service," said the "Temperance Cause," "his advice was kind, sound and impressive. * * * He welcomed the visits of our representatives to the public schools and took pains to open the doors of Howard Seminary for the temperance appeal."

The People's Savings Bank of Brockton, of which Mr. Howard was an original incorporator, adopted the following resolution:

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PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Trustees' Meeting, Tuesday, September 2, 1902

"Since the last quarterly meeting of the Trustees of the People's Savings Bank, death has entered our Board and removed from us one of our most honored and esteemed associates. He was one of the original incorporators of this bank; had been a member of this Board from its first organization and had shown in a marked degree his deep interest in the growth and welfare of this institution.

"Francis E. Howard, after a long and painful illness, died at his residence in West Bridgewater, August 12, 1902. In many respects Mr. Howard was properly held as the foremost man in his native town, and one whose hearty sympathy and co-operation could be counted upon in every movement calculated to benefit the community. Into the effort to secure a charter for this bank he entered with much heartiness, rendering valuable service, and gladly assuming a share in the responsibilities of this Board, from the date of its organization till the final summons came. Though a man of few words, he has found many ways of proving his loyalty to the bank, and of increasing the confidence of the public in its administration.

HOWARD

"We wish to place upon record the deep sense of loss this Board experiences in the death of this valued member, and to express our sympathy with the family of our deceased associate.

"VOTED, That the above minutes be spread upon the records, and a copy of the same be sent by the clerk to the family of the deceased.

Attest: JOHN S. KENT, *Clerk.*"

Mr. Howard's funeral service took place at his residence on Howard Street in West Bridgewater, Friday, August 15, 1902, and was conducted by the Rev. Edward B. Maglathlin, assisted by the Rev. Howard C. Dunham, and on September 21st, a Memorial Service, attended by a large congregation, including the entire corps of teachers and many students of Howard Seminary, was held in the Unitarian Church. On October 11, at a special meeting of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society, many friends gathered to hear Memorial Addresses delivered by Rev. Edward B. Maglathlin, Honorable James Sidney Allen, Dr. Loring W. Puffer, Honorable Isaac N. Nutter, Mr. Ezra Kingman, Rev. Howard C. Dunham, and a Memorial Poem by Helen

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G. Bonney. Thus did all unite to honor the memory of one whom they had loved and esteemed throughout his long and useful life.

Francis Edward Howard married (first), November 25, 1852, Mary Kingman Hayward, daughter of Pliny and Polly (Kingman) Hayward, who died June 2, 1857. He married (second), October 5, 1858, Elizabeth B. Taylor, daughter of Simeon and Sibel (Fobes) Taylor, who died April 1, 1907.

EDITH FRANCES HOWARD, daughter of Francis Edward and Mary Kingman (Hayward) Howard, was born in West Bridgewater. She received her early education in the public schools of the town, supplemented by courses at the Bridgewater Academy and Bradford Academy. On completing her studies she traveled extensively both at home and abroad. She is deeply interested in the welfare and development of West Bridgewater, and in this respect has succeeded in a large measure to fill the vacancy left by her father's passing.

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She is a trustee of the Howard Seminary; a trustee of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society; and a trustee of the Public Library. She is also a member of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Brockton, Massachusetts.





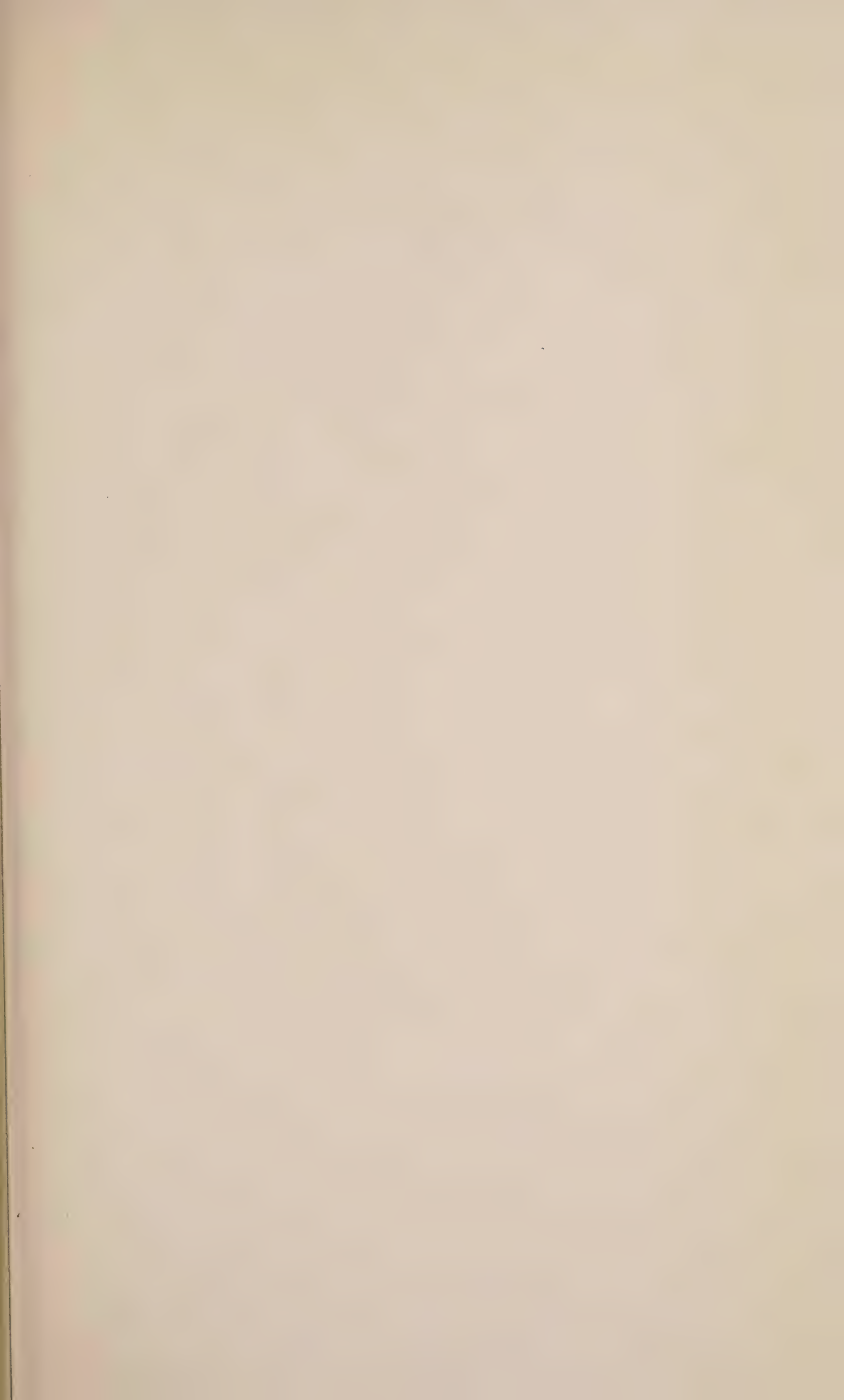
Kimball

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules upon a chief sable three crescents gold.

Crest: A lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a dagger proper.

Motto: Fortis non Ferox.

(Arms in possession of the family.)





Chandler

Arms: Chequy argent and azure, on a bend sable, three lions passant or.

Crest: A pelican in her piety proper.

(Arms in possession of the family.)





Daniel Kimball



Charlotte Chandler (Tenney) Kimball





DANIEL KIMBALL

FROM AN OIL PAINTING ABOUT 1850

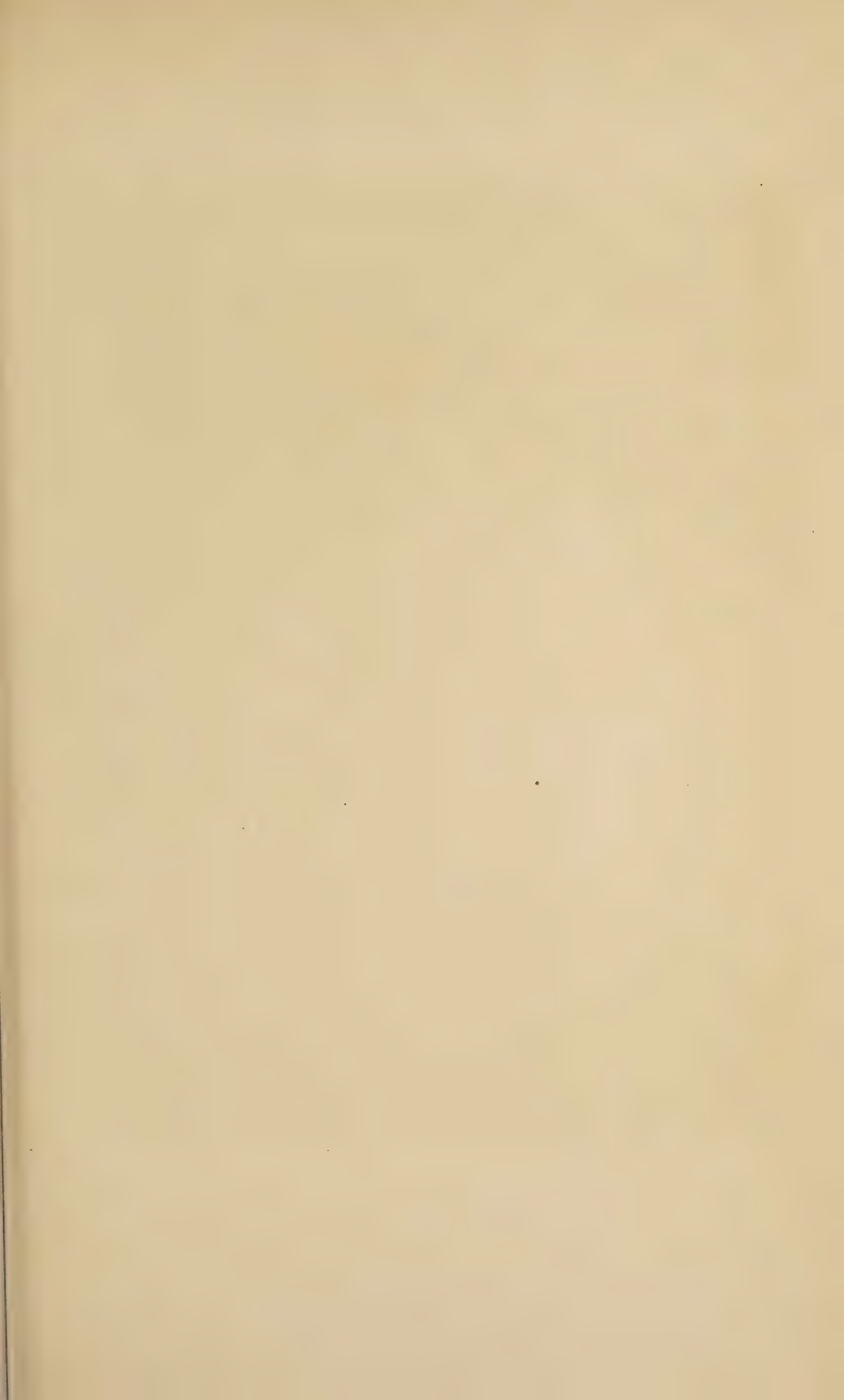


CHARLOTTE CHANDLER (TENNEY) KIMBALL

FROM AN OIL PAINTING ABOUT 1850



KIMBALL CHILDREN





DANIEL KIMBALL HOMESTEAD, BRADFORD, MASS.

BUILT ABOUT 1847





GROUNDS OF THE KIMBALL HOMESTEAD, BRADFORD, MASSACHUSETTS





PARLOR KIMBALL RESIDENCE



PARLOR KIMBALL RESIDENCE



PARLOR KIMBALL RESIDENCE



MUSIC ROOM KIMBALL RESIDENCE

KIMBALL

THE Kimball family is of ancient origin and takes its name from a parish in Cumberland County, England, located on the Scottish border. It is apparent, however, that members of the family migrated to County Suffolk prior to 1524 as abstracts of wills, and records of births, deaths and marriages, dating from that time are found in the archives of that county. Records of Ipswich show that the Kimballs were established in Rattlesden, Buxhall, Hitcham and other places near Bury St. Edmunds as early as 1524 as the will of "Henry Kymbolde of Hecham in County of Suffolk," dated August 16th of that year, has been found. In the baptismal records of Rattlesden and Hitcham the name is spelled Kembould and Kimbold. The first entry where the comparatively recent form of spelling is used is dated September 2, 1621, and reads, "Abratia Kemball, filius Petri Kemball."

The early Kimballs were of the yeomanry, and many of the name have occupied distinguished positions in English civil and military life. In

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America, members of the family have been prominent in the founding of the Colony of Massachusetts, particularly in the town of Bradford, where the Kimballs were among the first settlers.

("History of the Kimball Family in America from 1634 to 1897 and of its Ancestors, the Kemballs or Kemboldes of England," Boston, 1897 — "The Story of Essex County," New York, 1935)

RICHARD KIMBALL, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in Suffolk County, England, about 1595, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1674-75. He came from the parish of Rattlesden, as is shown by the following record on the parish register of that place: "Henry Kemball, ye sonne of Richard and Ursula his wife, bap. 1615, August 12." He sailed from Ipswich, County Suffolk, April 10, 1634, in the ship *Elizabeth*, accompanied by his wife and family, and landed in Boston. He moved to Watertown soon after his arrival, and immediately took a prominent and active part in the affairs of the settlement. He was a wheelwright, and was given a house lot and other

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privileges. The lot is described as "bounded North by Cambridge, East by land of William Hamlet, South by the highway and West by land of Edward White." He was made a freeman in 1635 and a proprietor in 1636-37.

The town of Ipswich invited him to come there in 1637 as a competent town wheelwright was needed. He accepted the invitation and moved to Ipswich, where, on February 23, 1637, he was granted a house lot, "next adjoining Goodwin Simons at the west end of the town," and also "40 acres beyond North River near land of Robert Scott." He remained in Ipswich until his death.

Richard Kimball had many unusual privileges for that time. He was allowed to "pasture two cows free," and to "fell such trees (white oaks) as he hath occasion to use for his trade for the town use." He served as selectman in 1645 and on December 19, 1648, contributed three shillings to the Major Dennison fund. He also served as one of a committee of three to survey fences on the common fields north of the river in 1657.

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His will, dated March 5, 1674, was proved September 28, 1675. He made ample provision for his wife and left varying sums to his children and stepchildren and his son-in-law, John Severans.

Richard Kimball married (first), about 1612, in England, Ursula Scott, daughter of Henry Scott of Rattlesden, and (second), October 23, 1661, Margaret Dow, widow of Henry Dow of Hampton, New Hampshire. She died March 1, 1675-76.

(Ibid.)

BENJAMIN KIMBALL, son of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in 1637, and died in Bradford, Massachusetts, June 11, 1695. He was a resident of Exeter in 1654 and moved from there to Salisbury where he was a trial juror in 1662. He bought land in Rowley, which at that time included the present Bradford, Georgetown and Groveland, and moved there in 1663. His land was located in the present Bradford, then called Merrimack, of which he was chosen overseer at the first town meeting.

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His house was in the West Parish of Old Bradford. He was a wheelwright and also a successful farmer, as well as cornet of the horse troops in Bradford and was generally known as "Cornet Kimball." His will shows him to have been a wealthy man for the times, the amount of his estate being one thousand sixty pounds and seven shillings. Among the assets was a one-fourth interest in a saw mill in Haverhill, near Amesbury. This property remained in the family for several generations.

Benjamin Kimball married, in April, 1661, Mary Hazeltine, daughter of Robert and Ann Hazeltine of Salisbury, where she was born August 16, 1642. She died in Bradford, January 5, 1707-08.

(Ibid.)

JONATHAN KIMBALL, son of Benjamin and Mary (Hazeltine) Kimball, was born November 26, 1673, in Bradford, where he died September 30, 1747. He was a prosperous farmer and landowner and bought and sold many tracts of land. In his will, dated November 12, 1733, he gives for "love and good-

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will" all of his land to be equally divided between his sons.

He married, July 15, 1696, Lydia Day, daughter of John and Sarah (Pengry) Day. She was born March 18, 1676, and died September 16, 1739. He married (second), November 3, 1739, widow Jane Plummer.

(Ibid.)

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Day) Kimball, was born August 20, 1700, in Bradford, where he died in 1772. He was a prosperous farmer and occupied a prominent place in the civic life of the community. He owned much real estate in Bradford and also held large tracts of land in Haverhill and in Chester, New Hampshire.

He married, January 9, 1729, Dorothy Tenney. She was born in 1704 and died in Bradford, November 11, 1784.

(Ibid.)

LIEUTENANT DANIEL KIMBALL, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Tenney) Kimball, was born in Brad-

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ford, June 11, 1747, and died August 18, 1800, his death caused by drowning in the Merrimack River while returning from the marsh with a boatload of hay. He was an intelligent and successful farmer, active in town affairs and a leader in military circles. He was appointed lieutenant of the Fourth Company, Third Regiment, Essex County Division, June 17, 1786, and served in that capacity until death. During the Revolution he was town treasurer and often served as selectman.

He married, January 12, 1769, Elizabeth Tenney of Bradford. She was born February 5, 1753, and died November 9, 1836, in Bradford.

(Ibid.)

SAMUEL KIMBALL, son of Lieutenant Daniel and Elizabeth (Tenney) Kimball, was born in Bradford, March 9, 1785, and died in Goffstown, New Hampshire, in 1850. He removed from Bradford to Goffstown, where he engaged in farming and was a well known and highly respected citizen of the community.

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He married, April 10, 1806, Anna Smith of Salem, New Hampshire.

(Ibid. — Family data)

DANIEL KIMBALL, son of Samuel and Anna (Smith) Kimball, was born March 15, 1807, in Bradford, where he died December 28, 1879. A member of an old and distinguished Massachusetts family, whose representatives played an important part in the settlement, development and religious advancement of the Commonwealth, he, in turn, contributed his share to its business growth by a long and honorable mercantile career.

He received his early education in the schools of Bradford, where he remained when his parents moved to Goffstown. He found employment in a local store, but after a few years engaged in business for himself, in 1825, as a shoe and leather merchant in Boston. Success attended his venture from the very beginning, and he soon became known as one of Boston's leading business men. He was noted for his strict business ethics, and established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing in the public mind. His

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store at 67 Kilby Street became a landmark in Boston. He remained at this location from the day he began business until his retirement in 1875, a period of nearly fifty years.

Throughout his life Mr. Kimball continued to reside in Bradford and Haverhill, and always took a keen and active interest in the changes brought about by time in the community which his ancestors had helped to found. He was ever a vigorous supporter of such changes if they appeared to be for the civic advancement of his native town. He was an authority on its early history and of its pioneer families and was often consulted on points of dispute.

A staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party, he was a lifelong member of that organization and an active worker in its behalf. Although frequently suggested for town offices by his friends, he invariably declined to be a candidate. He was devoted to his home and family and preferred to spend his leisure time in the home circle. Reading was one of his favorite pastimes, and he was one of the best-informed men on the leading issues of the day.

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He was a prominent member and active worker in the Congregational Church, of which he was a regular attendant and one of its most liberal contributors. Much of the growth and development of the church during his lifetime is traceable to his consistent financial and moral support. He exhibited in his religious life the same ardor of spirit that made him a successful business man, a representative citizen and a loyal friend to mankind.

Mr. Kimball took great pride in his estate in Bradford and spent much time in enhancing the natural beauty of its grounds, which comprised about ten acres in the heart of the town. It is located on Main Street above Bradford Junior College and includes Chandler Street, named after Mrs. Kimball's family, and LeRoy Avenue, named after Mr. Kimball's oldest son. Since Mr. Kimball's death, his daughters, who continue to occupy the homestead, perpetuate his memory by loving and devoted care of the ancestral home.

Daniel Kimball married, June 19, 1838, Charlotte Chandler Tenney, daughter of James Chandler and



Charlotte Peabody (Kimball) Nichols

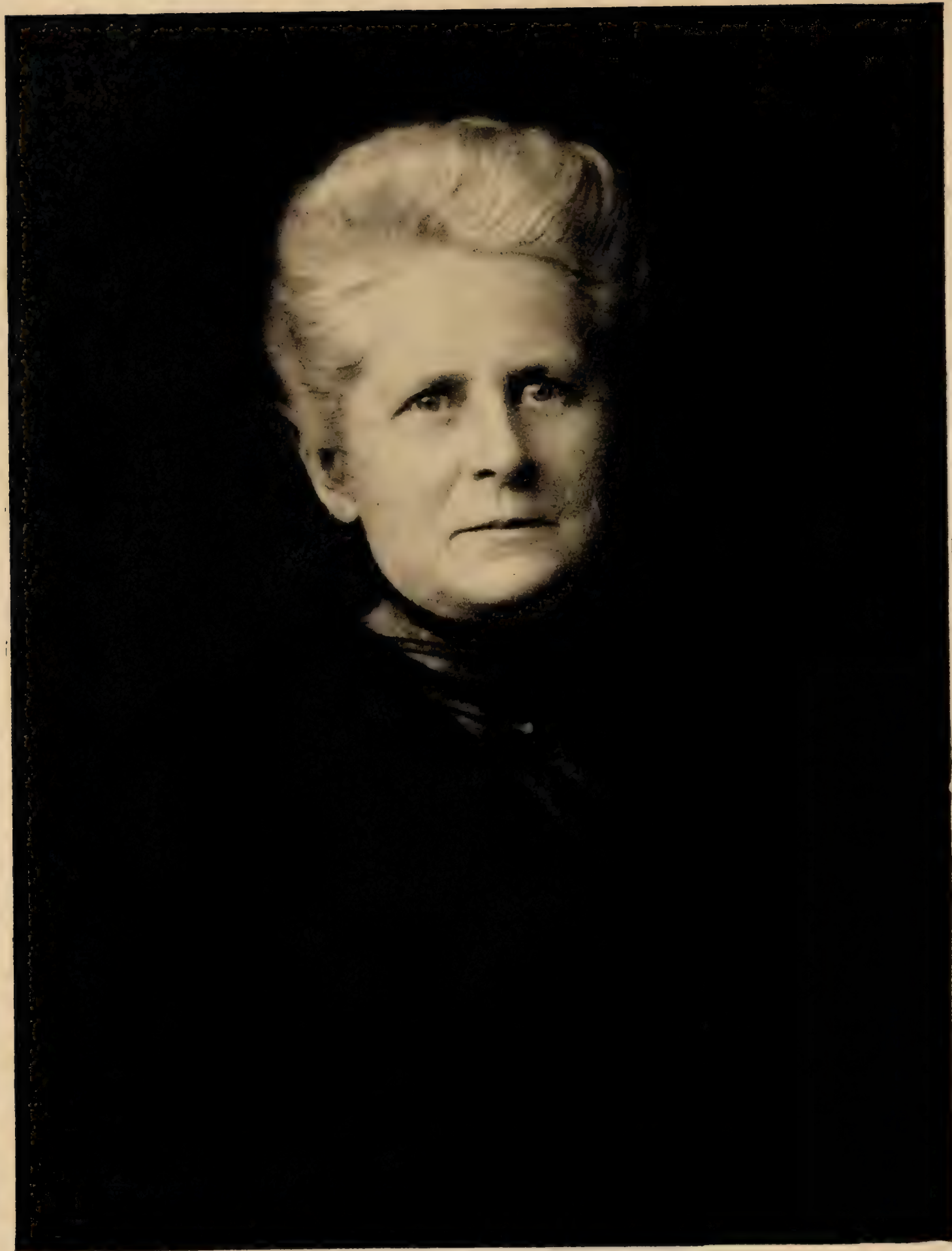
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Charlotte (Peabody) Tenney. She was born January 22, 1815, in Bradford, where she died February 12, 1907. Both Tenney and Chandler are old and prominent Bradford families. James Chandler Tenney, Mrs. Kimball's father, was the son of John Tenney and Rose Chandler, who was an adopted daughter of Reverend James Chandler, Harvard, 1728.

Mrs. Kimball was for many years active in civic, philanthropic and educational matters of all sorts, and at the time of her death was the oldest living graduate of Bradford Academy. She is missed by a wide circle of friends in the community where her kindly qualities and deep interest in the welfare of those about her assures her a lasting place in the hearts of those who knew and loved her.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Charlotte Peabody, deceased; married John Howard Nichols of Boston and Newton, Massachusetts.



Eleanor Hill Kimball

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Children:

- (I) Gardner, died as result of an accident; unmarried.
 - (II) Eleanor, married Dr. Henry O. Marcy, Jr.
 - (III) Grace, married Dr. Richard Pierson Strong.
 - (IV) Charlotte, married Edwin Farnham Greene.
-
- (2) Edgar LeRoy, deceased; unmarried. He was a prominent lawyer in Boston.
 - (3) Katherine Anna, deceased. She was a graduate of Bradford Academy and an active member of the Congregational Church.
 - (4) Alice Carleton, died in infancy.
 - (5) Eleanor Hill, is a graduate of Bradford Academy and holds membership in the New England Society for the Preservation of Antiquities; the Haverhill Historical Society; the St. Augustine, Florida, Historical Society, and the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts. She has served as historian for the local chapter of the D. R., and is a member of the Haverhill City Club, the Whittier Associa-





GRACE HASELTINE KIMBALL

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tion and other leading organizations, and has traveled extensively at home and abroad.

- (6) Grace Haseltine, was educated at Bradford Academy and Miss Abby Johnson's Finishing School in Boston. Studied art under the well-known S. P. R. Triscott, who is famous for his water colors. Miss Kimball has visited and studied in many art galleries of Europe, principally in Paris, and has done many exquisite water colors. She is especially interested in forestry of which she has made an elaborate study and devotes much of her time to the care of the many beautiful trees on the Kimball homestead in Bradford.

(Ibid.)



LASELL

JOHN LAZELL, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, said to have been of Huguenot descent, and born in England about 1620, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, October 21, 1700. He is of record in Hingham as early as 1647. Early histories of that town mention him as a prominent land owner and active in church and civic affairs. His home, located in the center of the town "over the river," remained in possession of his descendants until 1832.

He was granted land by the court and was frequently elected to positions of honor and trust. He was constable of Hingham in 1677, and was admitted a freeman in 1678. His will, dated September 2, 1695, was proved in Boston, January 11, 1701. The inventory of his estate amounted to two hundred and fifty-one pounds and three shillings, a considerable sum for the times.

John Lazell married, November 29, 1649, Elizabeth Gates, daughter of Stephen and Ann Gates. She was born in England and died in Hingham, August 3, 1704.

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JOHN LASELL, son of John and Elizabeth (Gates) Lazell, was born in Hingham, April 25, 1669, and died in Scotland, Windham County, Connecticut, December 2, 1755. He was a farmer and an extensive property owner in Hingham, where he served as constable in 1712, and as selectman in 1717.

The first record of him in Connecticut is found on February 28, 1738-39, when Timothy Allen of Windham sold 140 acres in the parish of Scotland to "John Lassell of Hingham," who on October 15, 1743, conveyed this land to his son, John. On October 9, 1741, he conveyed to his son, Joshua, property at Hingham "being part of what was granted by said town to my father, John Lazell, of Hingham, deceased."

John Lasell married, March 26, 1696, Deborah Lincoln, daughter of Joshua and Deborah (Hobart) Lincoln. She was born in Hingham, August 31, 1674, and died in Windham, May 28, 1748.

JOSHUA LASELL, son of John and Deborah (Lincoln) Lasell, was born in Hingham, December 29, 1703, and died in Scotland, August 7, 1753. He

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was a carpenter and joiner in Hingham until about 1741, when he moved to Windham with his father. He is listed as one of the first members of the Scotland Church.

His will is dated August 4, 1753, and was proved August 29, 1753. He married, August 1, 1728, Martha Harris, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Dunbar) Harris. She was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1702, and died in Scotland, July 3, 1783.

JOSIAH LASELL, son of Joshua and Martha (Harris) Lasell, was born in Hingham, May 5, 1741, and died in Scotland, April 8, 1809. He served in the war of the Revolution as sergeant in Captain Samuel Bingham's Company, Colonel John Tyler's Regiment, and in Captain John Kinsley's Company, Colonel John Ely's Regiment, from May, 1777, until April, 1778.

His will is dated March 25, 1809, and was proved April 17, 1809.

Josiah Lasell married, September 29, 1768, Lydia

LASELL

Bingham, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Brewster) Bingham. She was born December 10, 1745, in Windham, where she died October 27, 1841.

CHESTER LASELL, son of Josiah and Lydia (Bingham) Lasell, was born in Windham, February 23, 1784, and died in Schoharie, New York, October 31, 1864. He moved to Schoharie in 1807, where he bought a farm on which he lived during the remainder of his life. He was also a hatter and one of the best known and most respected business men of Schoharie.

Chester Lasell married, February 5, 1806, Nancy Manning, daughter of Nathaniel and Matilda (Morgan) Manning of Windham. She was born in Windham, April 23, 1786, and died in Schoharie, December 13, 1872.

JOSIAH LASELL, son of Chester and Nancy (Manning) Lasell, was born in Schoharie, August 6, 1825, and died in Whitinsville, Massachusetts, March 15, 1886. He attended the public schools in his native town and graduated from Williams College in 1844, B.A., and M.A., in 1847.

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He studied law in Schoharie in the office of a local attorney, and though his knowledge of law proved of value to him in later life, it did not appeal to him as a profession. He left Schoharie to accept a position as teacher in Professor Piquet's school for boys in Brooklyn, New York, which proved more to his liking and he soon became well and favorably known in educational circles.

In 1851 his brother, Professor Edward Lasell, proposed to organize Lasell Seminary, an academy for Young Women, at Auburndale, Massachusetts, which was incorporated in 1852. A few weeks after its incorporation, Professor Edward Lasell died and Josiah Lasell and his brother-in-law, Professor George Washington Briggs, became joint principals. Lasell Seminary soon became known as one of the outstanding preparatory schools for young women, and Mr. Lasell continued as principal until 1860, when he announced his intention to retire from the teaching profession, and assume business responsibilities.

An entirely new line of work, and opportunities in which Mr. Lasell's trained mind and executive

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ability were to stand him in good stead, came to him in that year, when his father-in-law, John Crane Whitin, who had purchased the Holyoke Machine Works in Holyoke, Massachusetts, asked him to take the position of superintendent. Mr. Lasell conducted the affairs of the machine works successfully until January, 1864, when Mr. Whitin disposed of his Holyoke interests. The firm of P. Whitin & Sons, of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, was dissolved in 1864, and John C. Whitin organized and became sole owner of the Whitin Machine Works. Mr. Lasell moved to Whitinsville to become auditor for Mr. Whitin, and his business-like administration was manifest from the outset. When the Whitin Machine Works were incorporated in 1870, Mr. Lasell was elected treasurer, and upon the death of Mr. Whitin in 1882, president. He continued as treasurer and held both offices until January 1, 1886, when his son-in-law, George Marston Whitin, succeeded him as treasurer.

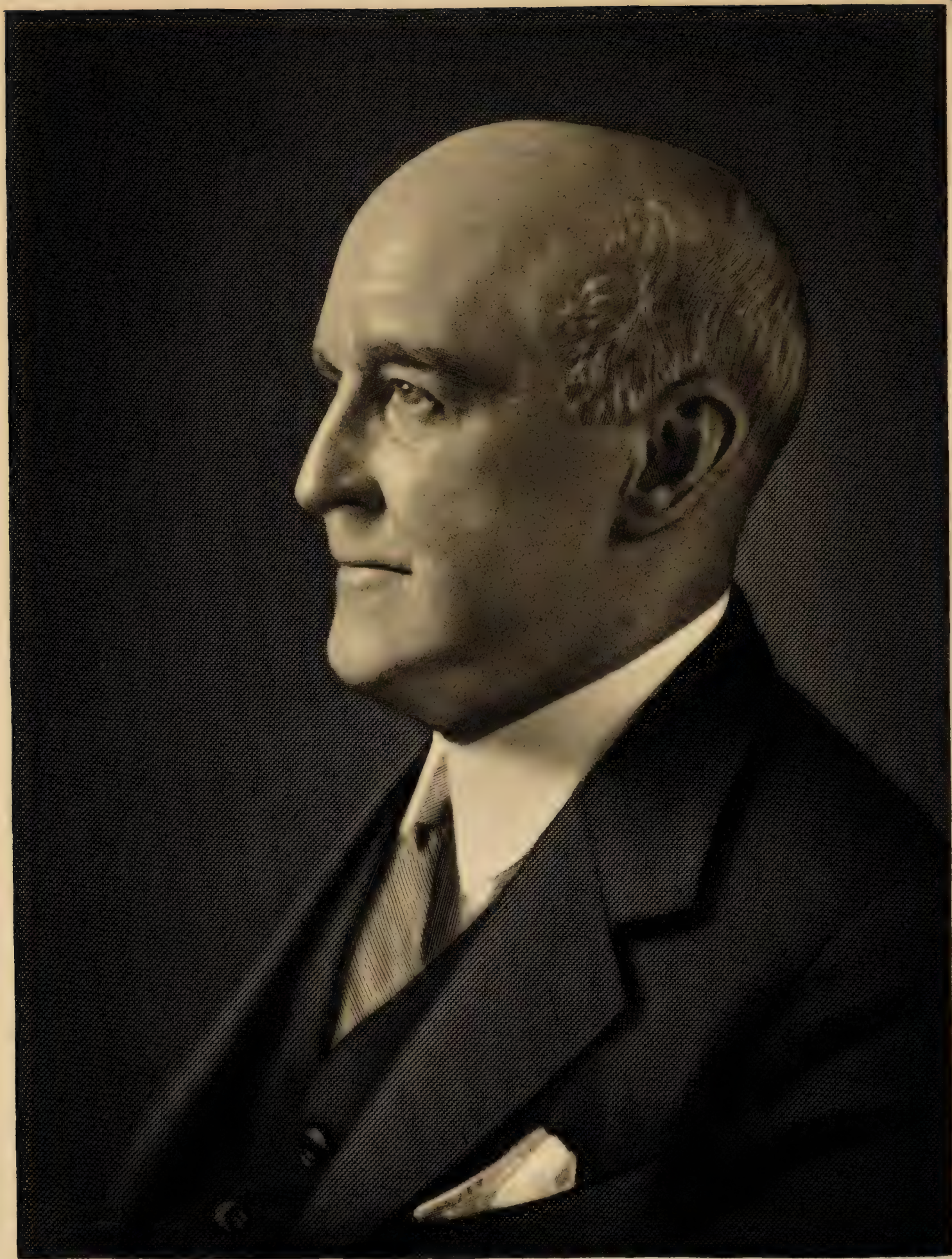
It was largely due to Mr. Lasell's keen vision that the great expansion of the Whitin Machine Works during the late seventies and early eighties took place,

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and that his genius for organization and anticipating future industrial developments was fully recognized during his own time is best illustrated by the following, written by one of his contemporaries who was intimately associated with him:

“As a business man he developed large capacity. Though not educated to business, his well-trained mind grappled successfully with its problems. He took wide and far-reaching vision of the varied forces affecting business interests, and knew and could state his reason for his opinions. He believed in large developments yet before us and formed his plans to provide for them. He was, too, the master of details and had unusual capacity for accomplishing a great deal of work with seemingly slight effort. He was able to see and appreciate the difficult and intricate mechanical questions connected with machinery.”

Mr. Lasell took an active part in Whitinsville affairs. For many years he was a director of the Whitinsville National Bank and trustee of the Whitinsville Savings Bank. He was also a director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company,



Jonah W. Casell.

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and the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company, but it was not as a man identified with important financial institutions or as the head of a large manufacturing concern that he was best known to the people of Whitinsville. There was hardly a phase of civic life in the town of which he was not an integral part. In keeping with the strong religious bent that always has characterized the Lasell family, he was active in church work since early youth. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and superintendent of the Sunday School while in Holyoke. In Whitinsville he taught in the Sunday School and also had charge of the choir, which he conducted for a number of years. He took a deep interest in the welfare of those in his employ, as well as in civic betterment of the community as a whole.

Josiah Lasell married, June 5, 1855, Jane Whitin, daughter of John Crane and Catherine Haven (Leland) Whitin. She was born January 27, 1834, and died March 12, 1895.

JOSIAH MANNING LASELL, son of Josiah and Jane (Whitin) Lasell, was born in Holyoke, September

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15, 1863, and died in Whitinsville, September 7, 1939. He was educated in the public schools of Whitinsville, at Phillips Andover Academy, and Williams College, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Having finished college he immediately entered the employ of the Whitin Machine Works, starting as an apprentice, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of manufacturing, and gradually worked into the executive department. He served the corporation for many years as secretary, assistant treasurer and as a member of the Board of Directors. He was active in the management of the business until 1903, when he resigned as assistant treasurer, but retained his directorship.

Connected as he was with the financial and executive management of a large manufacturing enterprise, it was natural that Mr. Lasell should be called upon for service and advice by the banks in Whitinsville. He was president of the Whitinsville National Bank and a trustee of the Whitinsville Savings Bank for many years. His solicitude for everything per-



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taining to the general welfare and advancement of Whitinsville, inherent from several generations on his maternal side, and more immediately from his father, was one of his predominating qualities. He served for many years as a member of the school committee and as chairman for twenty-seven years. During this long period he gave unstintingly of his time, means and energy to better the school conditions, and was instrumental in making Whitinsville's educational system one of the finest in the Commonwealth. Of his many financial contributions to the community, perhaps the most outstanding was the substantial donation which he and the late Arthur F. Whitin provided for the erection of the Whitin-Lasell High School Building. He was a trustee of the Arthur F. Whitin Fund and of the Memorial Hall. He was a member of the executive board of the Whitin Social Library and to this, as to all other matters involving improvement and recreation for the residents in the community, he lent his wholehearted support and influence. He was never too busy to serve on a committee and could always be counted upon for financial aid to any worthy project.

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Mr. Lasell's philanthropic activity was by no means limited to his home town. With his mother he donated the Lasell Gymnasium to Williams College as a memorial to his father. A great lover of sports, he took ardent interest in the Blackstone Valley League, and gave a number of valuable prizes and trophies to that organization. World War Veterans found in him a friend, concerned with their problems as individuals, and as an organization. He served as chairman of the local World War Memorial, a project in which he took great pride and interest.

The Whitinsville Congregational Church, which he attended, could always count on his liberal support, and for many years he served on its various committees.

In politics he was a Republican, and though he was often urged to be a candidate for public office, he constantly declined all political honors.

He was well known in club circles, and held membership in the Union Club of Boston, the Williams Club of New York, the Worcester Club,



LASELL

the Tatnuck Country Club and the Whitinsville Golf Club. His fraternity was the Alpha Delta Phi.

The Village Congregational Church was filled to capacity on the afternoon of September 10, 1939, when sorrowing friends and citizens of Whitinsville gathered there for the funeral services of one of the community's most beloved benefactors, who by his public spirit, interest in educational advancement and practical philanthropies, earned the everlasting gratitude of an entire community.

Josiah Manning Lasell married, June 27, 1888, Mary Frances Krum, daughter of Judge Chester Harding and Elizabeth Harrington (Cutter) Krum, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Children:

- (1) Josiah, 2nd, born September 13, 1891; married, June 28, 1913, Nora Elliott of Flushing, Long Island, born July 3, 1891, daughter of R. H. E. and Frances (Bogart) Elliott. No children.
- (2) Elizabeth, born January 8, 1896; unmarried.
- (3) John Whitin, born November 30, 1897; married, June 25, 1921, Frances Sumner of



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Worcester, born January 17, 1899, daughter of Edward L. and Bertha (Perry) Sumner.

Children:

- (I) Elizabeth Whitin, twin, born March 25, 1922.
 - (II) Katharine Sumner, twin, born March 25, 1922.
 - (III) Sonia, born February 17, 1924.
 - (IV) John Whitin, Jr., born November 8, 1928.
- (4) Margaret Harding, born June 14, 1900; married, May 15, 1920, Earle Smith of Worcester, Massachusetts, born February 9, 1895, son of Frank Bulkeley and Nancy (Earle) Smith.

Children:

- (I) Nancy Earle, born March 16, 1921.
 - (II) Earle, Jr., born March 28, 1923.
 - (III) Josiah Lasell, born January 12, 1925.
- (5) Philip Bradford, born April 4, 1905; unmarried.
- (6) Nancy Manning, born January 5, 1907; unmarried.
- (7) Chester Harding, born June 25, 1908; married, June 26, 1930, Ruth Elliott Drake of Pitts-

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burgh, Pennsylvania, born April 8, 1910,
daughter of J. Frank and Mildred (Chase)
Drake.

Children:

- (I) Virginia Drake, born November 10,
1932.
- (II) Chester Krum, born September 19,
1936.



ROSS

EORGE ROSS, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in Scotland in 1635, and died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, during the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. He settled first in New Haven, Connecticut, and later in Albany, New York, where he remained until about 1669, and then moved to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life.

He married, in 1658, Constance Little.

("Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts," Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1910)

JOHN ROSS, son of George and Constance (Little) Ross, was born in 1658, and died in Westfield, New Jersey, in 1712. He moved to Westfield as a young man, and remained there the rest of his life. The name of his wife is unknown.

(Ibid.)

GEORGE ROSS, son of John Ross, was born in 1708, in Elizabethtown, where he died in 1768. He was a

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prominent and respected citizen, known for his integrity and high principles.

He married Joanna Ogden of Elizabethtown.

(Ibid.)

MATTHIAS ROSS, son of George and Joanna (Ogden) Ross, was born in Elizabethtown, October 4, 1743, and died in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1830. Most of his active life was spent in Elizabethtown, where he was a prosperous farmer. In 1801 he moved to the home of his son at Mount Pleasant, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived retired until his death.

He married, about 1770, Mary Halsey of New Jersey, whose father was a farmer and a soldier in the Revolution.

(Ibid.)

OGDEN ROSS, son of Matthias and Mary (Halsey) Ross, was born in Elizabethtown, September 10, 1771, and died in Laporte, Indiana, November 2, 1869. In 1798 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was one of the first settlers. He purchased

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a large farm at Mount Pleasant, in the outlying section of Cincinnati, and operated it successfully until 1835. In that year he sold his Cincinnati property and purchased another large farm near Dayton, Ohio. In 1847 he returned to Cincinnati, remaining there for the next fourteen years. In 1861 he moved to Laporte, Indiana, where his death occurred eight years later.

He was a man of great physical strength and his strong moral character was no less remarkable. He was influential in the affairs of the communities in which he settled and especially so in church affairs. As one of the early Swedenborgians of the country, he was active in the work of that denomination and his name is one of the foremost in its annals.

Ogden Ross married, about 1817, Lydia Ludlow.

(Ibid.)

MATTHIAS DENMAN ROSS, son of Ogden and Lydia (Ludlow) Ross, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1, 1819, and died in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, September 14, 1892. He received a

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common school education, and during the summer months assisted his father on the large farm at Mount Pleasant. As a young man he taught in the rural schools of Ohio for a few years, and during this period took a course in engineering and also began the study of law.

He was of decided mechanical inclination, and became interested in cotton-spinning to which he devoted much study. The great textile mills in the East seemed to him to offer the best opportunities and accordingly he came to Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1848, where he obtained a position as agent for the newly organized Bay State Mills. He soon acquired a reputation as an expert in machinery, and after two years in Lawrence moved to Boston, where he became identified with manufacturing of various kinds. Success attended his ventures and in 1856 he founded the Boston firm of Ross and Pearce, agents and importers of linen threads and twine. Twenty years later the name of the firm was changed to Ross, Turner and Company, which, as one of the earliest linen thread manufacturing concerns in the

ROSS

country, made the name of Ross synonymous with the industry.

During Mr. Ross's long and active business career, he became identified with many and varied interests. He was an officer of the New England Felt Roofing Works, founder of the Boston Thread and Twine Company, president of the Mercantile Wharf Company, and held directorships in the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company and the Holyoke Water Power Company. To the duties of these positions he brought boundless energy, a scientifically trained mind, and scrupulous honesty of purpose. The growth and prosperity of the numerous concerns with which he was affiliated were in no small measure due to his remarkable talent for organization and his genius for sensing opportunities.

A man of splendid intellect, Mr. Ross realized and constantly advocated that in a city, growing as rapidly as Boston, progress in the arts and sciences must keep pace with that in commerce and industry, and, during the last half of the Nineteenth Century,

ROSS

there was hardly a project of that nature with which the name of Matthias Denman Ross is not identified.

He joined the Society of Natural History in Boston in 1859, and remained an active member and ardent supporter until his death. During the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1860-61, he was instrumental in obtaining a grant of land wanted for the use of the Society, and it was largely due to his efforts that the appeal was granted. Nor did he stop there. The "Historical Sketch of the Boston Society of Natural History," published by the Society in 1880, has the following:

"1862. The Building Committee, now having in charge not only the construction of the proposed new edifice, but the raising of additional funds to meet the cost, omitted no effort to accomplish the objects in view. * * * On account of the very great service rendered by Mr. M. D. Ross for the Society at this time, it is proper to state that though not upon the committee he offered his valuable aid in furtherance of its objects, met with them, gave good advice, and finally took an active part in appealing to such parties for money as he thought he could best influence."

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Great as were his services during the Legislative Session in 1860-61, in obtaining the grant of land for the Society of Natural History, there went with it, hand-in-hand, another, still greater and of far more importance. For the grant of land, bounded by Boylston, Berkeley, Newbury and Clarendon Streets, specified "the easterly one-third part for the use of the Boston Society of Natural History, the other two-thirds for the use of the Institute of Technology." This was the culmination of two years of effort on the part of Mr. Ross, who, as a member of the committee headed by William Barton Rogers, worked unceasingly to establish such an institution. He hired and paid for the room in which the committee met, and advised and laid out a course to follow, work for which he was especially qualified by training and experience. He also helped in a financial way, a most necessary factor in the early days of the now wealthy institute. His great work on the behalf of technical education cannot be overestimated, for the technical schools of the whole country have followed the trail blazed by the Massachusetts

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Institute of Technology. As an incorporator and member of the Corporation from 1865 to 1892, his name is prominent in the annals of the Institute. Legislative reports from 1860 to 1865 clearly show that Mr. Ross was one of the prime movers in enlisting public interest and support, and in a private capacity his helpfulness was extremely valuable. In the permanent Historical Exhibit of Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a sketch of Mr. Ross's life, from which the following is quoted:

“In the establishment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was a leading figure and his courage and cooperation, often at critical times, contributed in a large measure to its success.”

Mr. Ross was civic minded to a rare degree and many projects for the betterment of the city might not have been possible without his ever-ready support. He was for many years a member of the Harbor Commission, and as a member of the Board of Trade, organized in 1854 primarily for the purpose of correcting radical defects in the transporta-

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tions system of New England, he, with other prominent citizens of Boston, succeeded in effecting a consolidation of the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroad Companies in 1867. Mr. Ross took a keen interest in all transportation problems and during the last months of his life was busily engaged in a study of Boston's rapid transit system.

Education, however, whether primary or advanced was his chief interest. He served as chairman of the trustees of the Eliot School for many years, and was a prime mover in the establishment of Boston's fine kindergartens. The culture and opportunities for study and appreciation of the finer things for which Boston is noted can be traced to the days when M. Denman Ross and other public spirited men of his day planned ahead for the future.

As one of the leading financiers of his time he was a valued member of the Board of Directors of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. A lifelong Republican, his advice and support were always at the disposal of his party, although he never sought

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public office. In religious belief he held to the tenets of his father, and was a prominent Swedenborgian. At the time of his death many tributes to his memory and character appeared in the Boston newspapers. The following is from the "*Boston Evening Transcript*."

"To few men of his generation has the city been more indebted, and yet few men have been less known to the public at large for the good that they accomplished. His modesty was great and he worked simply and unostentatiously, always for the result, never for the award. His private helpfulness was unmeasured; and in a public way the Institute of Technology, the present park system of Boston, the kindergartens, the Museum of Fine Arts, and Columbus Avenue, with its corresponding system of streets, owed to him much of their present condition and success, and in some instances, their existence. His fortune was made in enterprises that always tended to the advancement and best interests of the city, and he believed that money should be so made. He had great courage, a sanguine temperament, and an indomitable will. He was absolutely honest himself and he hated all sham and hypocrisy; yet, while possessed of keen insight



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into human nature, he had great sympathy and tolerance and faith in the better nature of all men. His energy was immense, and the last months of his long life were occupied with careful study of the rapid transit problems of Boston and an original scheme for the better drainage and water supply of Chicago, that has engaged the interested and favorable attention of leading engineers to whom it was gratuitously and characteristically offered. His towering presence and strong individuality will be missed by all who knew him, and for those who loved him his place will never be filled."

Matthias Denman Ross married (first), September 1, 1847, Mary Swift Waldo, daughter of Henry S. and Catharine Waldo of Boston, where she was born January 23, 1828, and died March 24, 1868. He married (second), June 7, 1883, Caroline E. Archer, daughter of Augustus J. and Mary J. (Waldo) Archer. She was born in Salem, March 7, 1842.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Waldo Ogden, born July 11, 1850, died December 26, 1898; married, April 29, 1884, Ellen Haven, daughter of Franklin and Sarah





John W. Ross

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Ann (Curtis) Haven. She was born in Boston, March 5, 1849.

Child:

- (1) Franklin Haven, born July 19, 1885, died July 24, 1911; unmarried.
- (2) Mary Catharine, born June 13, 1853, died May 14, 1854.
- (3) Mary Adan, born February 25, 1855, died May 5, 1872; unmarried.
- (4) John Hamilton, of whom further.
- (5) Henry Francis, born May 22, 1862; unmarried.

(Ibid. — "Compilation of Charles F. Read for Permanent Historical Exhibit of Massachusetts Institute of Technology" — "Massachusetts Institute of Technology Historical Pamphlets, 1859-93" — "Memorial History of Boston," Justin Winsor — "Boston Evening Transcript")

JOHN HAMILTON ROSS, son of Matthias Denman and Mary Swift (Waldo) Ross, was born in Boston, May 19, 1860, and died in Bermuda, March 12, 1931. He received his preliminary education in the private schools in Boston and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1880, where for two years he pursued courses in Science and Literature,

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and then in accordance with his father's wishes left the Institute for a year of business training. With the practical experience thus gained, he returned to the Institute, specializing in chemistry, and graduated with the class of 1882. He then became associated with the Boston Thread and Twine Company, founded by his father in this year.

Mr. Ross worked himself up through the various departments and after a few years became superintendent of the plant. When the office of president became vacant, he was the logical and unanimous choice of the directors, and under his management the Boston Thread and Twine Company became an important concern in its field.

When in 1906 the Boston Thread and Twine Company merged with the Linen Thread Company, Ltd., a British corporation owning a number of mills in this country, Mr. Ross became general manager, and was elected a member of the board of directors. He made yearly visits to the European business centers and flax markets until 1920, when he resigned as general manager and gave up his directorship.



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As one of the leading businessmen of Boston, Mr. Ross was identified with several other enterprises. His private benefactions were in keeping with his generous character. Like his father he considered wealth as held in trust for the good it might do others, and he measured his success by this standard. When he retired in 1920 he spent a great part of his time on his estate, Rossholm, at Crow Point, Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was one of the best known summer residents, and took an active part in local affairs. He was a trustee of Derby Academy and devoted much of his time to its interest, finding keen enjoyment in its rapid growth and increasingly high standard. In his home life he was unusually happy, enjoying his library and his garden, and delighted in entertaining his many friends at Rossholm. He maintained a kindly, personal interest in his former employees, aiding many of them financially as need arose, and was always to the fore when civic projects for the betterment of Hingham were under way.

John Hamilton Ross married, June 2, 1885, in



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Copenhagen, Denmark, Catharine Marie Emilie Salicath, daughter of Dr. Peter F. C. E. and Constance Marie (Frisch) Salicath. She was born in Nyborg, Fyen, Denmark, May 20, 1862. Her father was a distinguished surgeon of his day, and descended from a prominent family in Denmark. The family, however, came from Corsica, and the original spelling of the name is Salicetti. Through carelessly written records and signatures it became Salicath.

Children:

- (1) Constance Mary, born March 12, 1886, died May 24, 1937; married, October 9, 1920, Robert Swan, born August 27, 1871, son of Edward Henry and Julia Strong (Post) Swan.

Children:

- (I) Catharine, born October 29, 1921.
 - (II) John Henry, born March 18, 1923.
- (2) Thorvald Salicath, born November 23, 1887; married, June 7, 1924, Edith Parker, born September 26, 1893, daughter of Herbert and Edith C. (Vose) Parker.

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Children:

- (I) John Herbert, born March 15, 1925.
- (II) Thorvald Salicath, Jr., born September 26, 1927.
- (III) Patricia, born March 18, 1929.
- (3) Harold Salicath, born February 25, 1891; married, March 31, 1916, Lydia DeCamp, born September 27, 1896, daughter of Joseph R. and Edith F. (Baker) DeCamp.

Children:

- (I) Mary, born December 12, 1916.
- (II) Sarah Baker, born June 4, 1918.
- (III) Catharine Salicetti, born July 5, 1920.
- (IV) Josephine DeCamp, born June 20, 1923.

("Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts," Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1910 — "News from Classes and Clubs," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1882 — "Boston Herald," March 17, 1931 — "Boston Globe," March 13, 1931 — Family data)







James Winward

WINWARD

JAMES WINWARD, son of Ellis and Ann (Entwistle) Winward, was born October 11, 1816, in Bury, Lancashire, England, and died July 26, 1905, in Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was a well known resident for more than sixty years.

He attended school in his native town in England, and having completed his education was apprenticed in a block printing establishment in Bury, where he mastered every detail of the trade and was rated as one of the most skilled block printers in the plant.

His father made a trip to the United States about 1835 and returned to Bury much impressed with the enterprise and initiative of the citizens there. The father's stories of better living conditions and business opportunities in America influenced the son's desire to see these things for himself, and he began to save his money systematically, determined to go to America as soon as it was possible. His opportunity came in 1842, and as the print works and cotton mills in Fall River were well known in England at that time, Mr. Winward provided himself with





Ann (Baybutt) Winward

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letters of introduction and immediately upon his arrival secured a position as a block printer in the American Print Works of that city. His employers recognized his ability at once and his advancement was rapid. He returned to England in 1844 to marry Ann Baybutt, of Ormskirk, and shortly afterwards brought his bride to Fall River. He established the Winward family home in Globe Village and lived there until his death.

Mr. Winward foresaw that hand block printing would eventually be superseded by machine printing and when that event took place he was prepared to enter another means of livelihood. He had for some time studied chemistry and had acquired a good working knowledge of its principles. He began to manufacture glue for print work and established his plant in Globe Village. This venture, at first a small one, began to grow slowly but surely surviving several business depressions and expanding into the manufacture of sizing and soap under the firm name of the Winward Soap Manufacturing Company, in which Mr. Winward was active until his retirement from business, a year before his death.



WINWARD

His natural ability, knowledge of every detail of the business, and fair dealings were responsible for the growth and prosperity of the concern. He rose from a comparatively humble beginning to an important place in the industrial life of Fall River and throughout his long business career enjoyed a spotless reputation and respect of his associates and employees, for he was always considerate and interested in their welfare. Labor trouble was unknown at the Winward Soap Manufacturing Company, where the relations between employer and employees were so harmonious as to attract attention throughout the section. His untiring industry was an example and incentive to his help which made the plant a model of efficiency as well as a pleasant place to work.

Mr. Winward was identified with the First Baptist Church of Fall River of which he was one of the oldest members in point of years as well as in membership. He was a regular attendant at the services and a liberal contributor to the upkeep of the church. By nature quiet and retiring, he never desired to take an active part in the civic manage-



WINWARD

ment of Globe Village, but its welfare concerned him deeply and he was intimately identified with any movement that stood for the betterment of the community. The street on which he built his home was named Winward Street in his honor and he was, at the time of his death, one of a small group of the old citizens who were looked up to with pride and affection by the younger generation.

Mr. Winward was no less happy in his domestic life than in his business relations. He was devoted to his home and family and spent all his spare time at his own hearth. After the death of Mrs. Winward, his daughters, the Misses Margaret and Emily Winward, spared no effort to make their father's declining years serene and happy.

James Winward married in England, September 22, 1844, Ann Baybutt, of Burserugh, near Ormskirk, where she was born May 11, 1817. She died in Fall River, April 22, 1878, daughter of Fairhurst and Margaret Ann Baybutt.

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Children:

- (1) Margaret Ann, born July 14, 1845, in Fall River, where she died January 1, 1932. She was a teacher in the public schools of Fall River from 1866 to 1878. Unmarried.
- (2) Elizabeth Alice, born in Fall River, February 14, 1848, died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 5, 1898; married, February 26, 1880, Frank Webster Prescott, son of Josiah Gardner and Catherine Rebecca (Emery) Prescott. He was born in Boston, October 24, 1852, died in Roxbury, January 19, 1896.

Child:

- (I) Winward, born in Roxbury, May 13, 1886, died in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 1, 1932; married, November 3, 1909, Hazel Godley Mills, daughter of Asa Adam and Sarah Elizabeth (Godley) Mills. She was born in Fall River, February 15, 1888.

Children:

- (i) Elizabeth, born in Fall River, October 15, 1915.
- (ii) Winward, born in Fall River, August 30, 1917.

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- (3) Eugene Parry, born in Fall River, March 25, 1850, died in Port Washington, Long Island, February 14, 1937. He was for many years head of a successful trucking concern in Fall River. Married, May 11, 1879, Melissa Ann Greene, daughter of Albert Crosby and Ann (Warden) Greene. She was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 13, 1851, died in Providence, Rhode Island, December 9, 1925.

Children:

- (I) James Baybutt, born in Fall River, February 9, 1881, died in Boston, July 21, 1933; married Olga Wilhelmina Olsen, daughter of Nils and Anna W. (Andersen) Olsen. She was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 7, 1888.

Child:

- (i) James Baybutt, Jr., born in Fall River, June 26, 1929.
- (II) Leonora Eugene, born in Fall River, February 27, 1885; married, April 18, 1917, Edwin George Smith, son of Edwin George and Anne Sophia (Pope) Smith. He was born in Frizinhall, Yorkshire, parish of Shipley, England, January 13, 1883, and died in Port Washington, January 27, 1929.



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Children:

- (i) Lee Winward, born in Port Washington, January 14, 1918.
- (ii) Jean Winward, born in Port Washington, July 23, 1919.
- (iii) Albert Greene, born in Fall River, February 8, 1887. Resides in Tiverton where he represents his district in the State Legislature. Married, June 10, 1913, Margaret Emma Corey, daughter of Samuel Rodman and Margaret Ellen (Higginson) Corey. She was born in Fall River, September 16, 1895. No children.
- (4) James Ellis, born January 27, 1854, in Fall River, where he died December 9, 1916. He established the undertaking firm of James E. Winward and Company of Fall River, and was actively engaged in this business until his death. He married, October 5, 1880, Annie Paton, daughter of William Ritchie and Caroline C. (Cook) Paton, of Southbridge, Massachusetts. She was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 6, 1851, and died in Fall River, April 7, 1916.

Child:

- (I) Helen Buffinton, born in Fall River,

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September 7, 1881; married, October 21, 1911, Marcus Richard Brown, son of Clarence A. and Emma (Frost) Brown. He was born in Fall River, January 30, 1881.

Child:

- (i) Barbara, born in Fall River, September 24, 1914. She is a teacher in the Ohio State University. Unmarried.
- (5) Emily Ellen, born in Fall River, November 16, 1857. Resides in the Winward home in Fall River. Unmarried.
- (6) Ella Corinna, born in Fall River, October 28, 1859; married, October 19, 1880, Enoch Judson French, son of Stephen Leonard and Phoebe Ann (Dwelly) French, born October 28, 1850, in Fall River, where he died February 15, 1936. Assistant bookkeeper at the American Printing Company for thirteen years, and bookkeeper for the Merchants Manufacturing Company for eleven years; treasurer of the Weetamoe Mills of Fall River for more than thirty years; identified with the Fall River Savings Bank for forty-seven years and served as president from 1923 to 1931.

Children:

- (I) Dr. Ralph Winward, born in Fall River,

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October 4, 1883. He is a surgeon having graduated from Harvard College in 1907 and the Harvard Medical School in 1910. He practises in Fall River. Unmarried.

- (II) Corinna Dwelly, born September 22, 1885, in Fall River, where she died February 20, 1936. Unmarried.
- (III) Elizabeth Prescott, born in Fall River, August 7, 1898; married, April 23, 1926, Clarence Snowden Grayson, son of Claude Columbus and Julia (Wauchope) Grayson of Dallas, Texas. He was born in Selma, Alabama, March 26, 1893.

Children:

- (i) Ann Winward, born in Dallas, Texas, April 18, 1928.
- (ii) Jane Prescott, born in Dallas, Texas, April 2, 1931.
- (iii) Elizabeth French, born in Paris, Texas, June 21, 1937.













